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EASTER SAILINGS:

FRIDAY, 29th MARCH (GOOD FRIDAY)

From Hong Kong: 9.00 A.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion) 8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"
From Macao: 8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI" (Excursion) 2.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
SATURDAY, 30th MARCH
8.00 A.M. "SUI AN" 4.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI" 8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"
3.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
SUNDAY, 31st MARCH
9.00 A.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion) 4.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
MONDAY, 1st APRIL
9.00 A.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion) 8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"
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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(March 28.)

Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co.,
Ltd., 60th ordinary general meet-
ing, J. & M. Board Room, 11 a.m.
Hockey: Y.M.C.A. 1st XI. v.
H.K.S.R.A. 2nd XI, Marina
ground, 5 p.m.

St. John's Ambulance Brigade,
Inspection by H.E. Murray Parade
ground, 5.15 p.m.

H.K. Football Association meet-
ing, S.C.M.P. Board Room, 5.30
p.m.

H.K. University Arts Association
Lecture: "The Spirit of the
Chinese Sages" by Prof. H. P.
Shastri, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Skirts" and
The Samoan Dancers.

World Theatre: "Fireman save
My Child."

Star Theatre: "The latest from
Paris."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

Wednesday.

(March 27.)

Sacred Heart College Prize
Giving, Majestic Theatre, Kowloon.
H.K. and Whampoa Dock Co.,
Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting, 2
p.m.

R.H.K.Y.C. Trevels Trophy, 4
p.m.

Football: Senior Division: Chi-
nese v. Royal Artillery, Somerset
v. Club, South China v. K.O.S.B.
Junior Division: South China
v. Navy, Chinese v. Kowloon,
Eastern v. Royal Artillery, Somers-
et v. St. Joseph's, K.O.S.B. v.
R.A.F.

Queen's Theatre: "Four Sons."

World Theatre: "Fireman save
My Child."

Star Theatre: "The latest from
Paris."

Star Theatre: "The latest from
Paris."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

Thursday.

(March 28.)

Maundy Thursday.
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., 44th
annual general meeting, H.K.
Hotel, noon.

Hockey: Y.M.C.A. 2nd XI. v.
K.O.S.B. Sergeant, King's Park,
5 p.m.

Tennis Championship Semi-Final
(Lower Half).

Queen's Theatre: "Four Sons."

World Theatre: "The Play Girl."

Star Theatre: "The King of
Kings."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

European Mail: Inward: Europe
via Suez (Mantua), Out-
ward: Europe via Siberia (Chen-
ceaux), 12.30 p.m.

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TO OPEN
Remove capsule
raise lever and
push upwards



TO CLOSE
Replace cap
and push
lever down

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Judges are using it
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HONG KONG.

REMARKABLE CURE OF TYPHOID FEVER THROUGH POO ON CHINESE HERBS.

Under Physician's Treatment Two Weeks—Grew Worse—Doctors Insist Removing Boy to Hospital and Gave Very Little Hope of Recovery.

Jenis Brooks, son of Mrs. John T. Brooks, 1904 H. Street, Modesto, Calif., U.S.A., suffered with typhoid fever, for two weeks under physician's and nurse's care—grew steadily worse. Mother becomes alarmed over safety of her son and is induced to try the POO ON CHINESE HERBS TREATMENT for Typhoid. Result—Instant relief and absolute cure in short time. Mrs. Brooks said:—

"My boy Jenis was in bed suffering from fever and chills, he was treated by physicians for two weeks with what they called typhoid fever, he could not eat and had severe pains in the stomach; he was kept in ice packs and rubber ice mattress and attended by a trained nurse; he did not show any improvement but became worse so other doctors were called in for consultation. They all insisted on removing boy to the hospital and did not give much hope for his recovery.

"I was recommended and insisted upon by Mrs. De Lemos to try the POO ON CHINESE HERB Treatment, as she had been cured of a complication of diseases by them.

"I made up my mind to give the POO ON CHINESE HERBS a trial; after the first day's treatment the fever was very much reduced and he began to have an appetite and slept well at night. After five days' treatment the fever was cured and after a few more treatments the boy was absolutely well and playing around the yard and eating heartily, and was able to go back to school, and feels as well as he never did.

Mrs. G. A. Bayes says:—"I am Positive That POO ON CHINESE HERBS and Ointment Saved My Child's Eyesight Because I tried Several Eye Specialists Before Going To POO ON. The Cure Was Simply Wonderful and I Am Very Grateful.

Mrs. G. A. Bayes, 611, Third Street, Modesto Calif., U.S.A.

"My little girl, 8 years old, in some way contracted a disease of the eye that was gradually making her blind. I immediately took her to an eye specialist for treatment, but there seemed no way to stop the approaching pain and blindness. I also tried a specialist in

Stockton, and Modesto. She finally grew so bad that I had to keep her in a darkened room. I kept her under constant care in the darkened room for nearly two months. A friend then told me about the Herbalist, Yee Poo Lun, and the POO ON CHINESE HERB Treatment. I had no faith in treatment of this kind, as I have tried so many kinds of treatments and doctors in vain, but in desperation I decided to try the POO ON CHINESE HERBS. At this time water was running from her eyes excessively. I gave her the POO ON CHINESE HERBS, an ointment, and some wash. At the end of a week the matter running from the eyes stopped and almost at once a marked improvement took place. She continued to improve very fast and her eyes began to clear up. A short while after I started giving her the POO ON HERBS she was entirely cured from this disease and her eyes were back to normal so that she should see as good as ever. I am certainly thankful to the Herbs and the Herbalist and am positive that POO ON HERBS Absolutely cured my child's eyes.

Thousands suffering from catarrh, bronchial and lung trouble, throat, cough, asthma, hay fever, malaria, stomach trouble, indigestion, constipation, gastritis, piles, diarrhoea, fistula, heart disease, eczema, scrofula, female trouble, nervousness, insomnia, obesity, kidney, bladder trouble, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, pyorrhea, epileptic fits, paralysis, tumors, ulcer, pimples, dizziness, headaches, and many other chronic diseases, have been restored to health and happiness without poisonous drugs or the knife, by the POO ON CHINESE HERBS.

THE POO ON CHINESE HERB COMPANY.

YEE POO LUN, Chinese Herbalist, Managing Director, over twenty-five years' practical experience in America curing the sick with Chinese Herbs. Main Office: Modesto, Calif., U.S.A. Hong Kong Office: 62A, Queen's Road Central, 1st floor, Entrance, 60, Queen's Road Central. Office Hours: Daily 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Evening Hours: 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m. by appointment only. European Lady in attendance.

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THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL

of Bugs, Fleas, Flies, Beetles, Mosquitoes, etc., all killed by

KEATING'S

BRITISH MADE

SALVAGING THE GIESSEN.

JAPANESE COMPANY'S "NO CURE, NO PAY" BASIS.

PIRATES ON THE SCENE.

"No cure no pay." This is the basis on which the Tokyo Salvage Co., Ltd., whose agents are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., have undertaken the seemingly impossible task of salvaging the ill-fated Norddeutscher Lloyd str. GiesSEN which struck the Button Rock on March 12.

A daring task is at this moment being attempted in the rough seas surrounding the German freighter which now lies broken in two except that the keel holds the two portions together. Wireless messages from the scene confirm this. In charge of salvage operations on the spot is Captain Miyazaki of the Tokyo Salvage Co. who is well-known in eastern shipping circles for the extraordinary feat he and his men performed when they salvaged the Glen line str. Glenamoy some years ago in these waters. Directing operations from the shore is Mr. K. Ito of the M.B.K. The salvage vessel is the Nasu Maru.

The Position of the Ship.

The ship lies on the south side of the Button Rock with bow pointing east. She is broken between the funnel and No. 3 hatch with a space of 15 feet separating the two parts at the top but the keel still holds and so far has not given way under the battering of the heavy seas. The list to starboard of the forepart is 15 degrees and the afterpart 35 degrees. The top deck of the forward portion is now level with the bottom deck of the afterpart. The forepart is partly submerged at an angle of 45 degrees and the other half is 30 degrees.

At low water, hatchways 1, 2, 5, and 6 are submerged and the stem bottom and stern bottom are touching but the rest is more or less floating. The vessel rests on a ledge, and the divers are much hampered owing to the treacherous currents which surround the vessel which carry them away almost as soon as they enter the sea.

If in the immediate future, very bad weather occurs the steamer is expected to slide off the ledge on which she rests. The water is muddy and the divers are thus hindered by being unable clearly to see the condition on the bottom of the vessel. The current is exceptionally fast and it is impossible to carry out diving operations at the beginning of ebb tide. Operations are being carried out at start of flood and are attended with the greatest risk.

Pirates Interfering.

When the salvage vessel arrived, the Shanghai tug Saucy was standing by but later left with the ill-fated vessel's chief officer and lookout on board. Diving was immediately commenced but proceedings were interrupted by pirates described as of the fisherman type who swarmed round the steamer and the salvage vessel, making further headway impossible. A Chinese man-of-war appeared on the scene and even then the potential pirates did not clear off. It was necessary for the war vessel to fire several shells into the air before the marauders would leave the vicinity. The salvage vessel then recommenced operations.

Although the position is not considered absolutely hopeless as far as the salvaging of the ship is concerned, only the best of weather and the greatest luck can help the salvage company in their task. At present the object is to salvage as much cargo as possible with large crews despatched from Shanghai in charge of Mr. Uyeda of the M.B.K. A steamer also has left Japan for the scene and as plans stand at the moment it is intended to discharge cargo into lighters and then to steamer, the lighters going to and from the wrecked steamer. The menace of pirates is a source of great concern and the salvage master reports that he cannot carry on without the presence of a man-of-war. It is reported that the Chinese war vessel now standing by has been ordered to leave. The latest wireless message from the salvage master received says "We must have continued gunboat assistance, hundreds of pirates are swarming around the wreck."

Work Already Commenced.

Already salvage has commenced and valuable instruments on the bridge deck together with fittings and brass work have been removed. Much valuable cargo is on board the GiesSEN including a submarine cable destined for Nagasaki weighing 550 tons and being 60 miles in length. There is a large shipment of paper for Japan, steel rails, plates, wire, and general cargo for China and Japan ports. The salvaging of the cable is considered to be the most difficult task of all. (Continued on next Column).

PEOPLE'S HATRED OF KUOMINTANG.

DESPERATE ATTACKS AT SUCHIEN.

FIRE AND SWORD: BITTER REVENGE.

Suchien, Ku, March 13:—The "Dang Bu" (Kuomintang District Council) have been all winter carrying things with a high hand. At the beginning of the year, the Small Sword Society wrecked the Dang Bu offices and schools outside the city. After the lapse of a week or so, they attempted to enter the city and do the same inside. The gates were closed, with all the soldiers available inside, and, at night, the Small Sword Society attempted to enter by attacks on the three separate gates. First they went to the South Gate, where the soldiers killed some fifteen or so. They next attacked the West Gate and were repulsed. Finally, they came round to the North Gate, which is a new affair and very fragile, and they were again repulsed.

For days the city was in a state of siege from large bands of the Small Sword Society, and the soldiers on the city wall spent their days in firing. The Society treated the soldiers well. One morning, the gates were opened to let the soldiers go out for their bedding, which had been left where they were dwelling outside the city. They were told they would not be hindered for there was nothing against them—"You are our guests."

Drastic Measures.

The Magistrate spoke to the Society men from the city wall and promised that their petitions would be attended to, but they began to think they were being deceived, and that possibly the delay was to let more soldiers get here. Finally, the Magistrate took drastic measures, which, as far as one can learn, were contrary to the wishes of the city fathers. He went out with the soldiers, with guns and boxes of oil, and set fire to the villages west of the city, where these Small Sword Society men had their homes. It was pitiful to see whole rows of homes going up in flames and the poor owners fleeing. Next morning he repeated this on the south side of the city.

Then the Magistrate decamped, taking all the soldiers with him, and it is understood that most of the Dang Bu also fled. The city was in a panic. A meeting was called, and an elderly and much respected citizen was chosen as mayor for the time being. The Magistrate had also taken the yamen soldiers with him, but he ordered them back to Suchien, saying that, if they did not go, he would make the soldiers open fire upon them—Some of these fell into the hands of the Small Sword Society and were killed, though most entered the city. After some talk through the gate, peace was come to, the city promising help in rebuilding the peoples homes. Word was sent to other societies and the city had several trying nights as different detachments arrived and had to be dealt with.

Nanking ordered three magistrates from neighbouring hsien to come in and help to settle the difficulties, and now for a few days the East Gate has been open with a number of soldiers on guard. The new North Gate has been bricked up and put back to its former condition as part of the wall, and it is not likely again to be opened. A committee was appointed to go out and inspect burned homes, of which there are four hundred! Already a good sum of money has been disbursed to put up temporary buildings and more is to be given.—North China Daily News.

The success of the venture depends on the weather and if the latter holds up to any appreciable extent a fair amount of success is expected. The Norddeutscher Lloyd and the salvage company are now discussing the possibilities of saving one half of the hull but the question is whether the expense of such an undertaking will warrant the hazardous task.

How the Wreck Occurred.

To return to the cause of the disaster, no official report has yet been available but it appears that on approaching the Button Rock light on the night in question the weather was fairly clear and the light could be seen. This locality is well known to local shipping men as an extremely hazardous one with swift currents which set a ship off her course. When the accident in question occurred, an exceptionally strong current was running and the ship refused to respond to her helm and the theory is advanced that at a critical period in the ship's advance to the rock the rudder was broken, thus placing the ship at the mercy of the swift moving currents.

JOHNNIE WALKER



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Tilt the bottle quickly nearly upside down, and the whisky will flow freely. Do not shake the bottle while the whisky is flowing.

YOU cannot be too careful in buying whisky. But this caution needs no troublesome search on your part. You have only to ask for 'Johnnie Walker' in the non-refillable bottle—and you're safe. Anywhere and everywhere, 'Johnnie Walker' is guaranteed pure and mature.

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CS 3/29

PRAYER CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S DEATH.

"I have said before this week that I cannot see how any organic disease can be cured by Christian Science," said Mr. R. Kemp, the coroner, at an inquest at Sunbury, England, on a Christian Scientist.

"Of course," he added, "people have a right to their own opinions and belief the same as I have."

The inquest was on Mr. Raymond Leonard Douglas Barlow, aged twenty-six, who died in a Christian Science nursing home at Sunbury. This was the second inquest in one week on patients at this nursing home.

Mrs. Nora Barlow, of Dartford, the widow, said that her husband suffered from tuberculosis. He was a great believer in Christian Science, and it was by his own wish that he went to Sunbury.

Mrs. Rachel Till, who said that she ran the nursing home, stated that Mr. Barlow came to the house on January 15th.

"Chance of Recovery." The coroner: Did you expect to save him?—There was a good chance of his recovery, although he was in an advanced stage of tuberculosis.

Mrs. Till added that he received every attention, and was attended by a Christian Science practitioner. The coroner: Does he do anything but pray?—No.

Dr. L. E. V. Every-Clayton said that he did not think any doctor could have saved Mr. Barlow, and he knew of no one who could have done so either.

The coroner recorded a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

BIG WHISKEY SLUMP.

TRADE ASKING FOR DUTY REDUCTION.

A report from Edinburgh says that official figures show that the consumption of British spirits at home last year fell by 414,598 proof gallons compared with the preceding year. The total consumption was 10,934,338 proof gallons, against a high water mark of 33,000,000 proof gallons early in the century. This was the lowest on record except for 1918, when wartime restrictions reduced it to 10,324,000 proof gallons. Twelve years ago the consumption was nearly three times what it is today.

"The whiskey and allied trades are to petition the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce the spirit duty, which is not only strangling their industries, but is resulting in heavy loss of revenue to the Exchequer."

Last year's decline in home consumption was offset by an increase of 841,000 proof gallons in exports, but even these have fallen by well over 2,000,000 gallons compared with pre-war days.

The whiskey trade complains that cheap imported wines receive an unwarranted preference in the shape of a much lower duty.

"I have spent a great deal of time on my hands and feet. If I had spent as much time on my brains I might have been Archbishop of Canterbury," said the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, the former Essex county cricketer, addressing a sportsmen's service in Coventry Cathedral.



Baby

The danger of Improper Feeding

BABIES are frequently overfed. Their capacity for food is very small—at birth 1 oz. and at 3 months 3 oz. Remember also it is the amount of food digested that nourishes.

Do not feed Baby just because he cries—probably the reason is indigestion from over-feeding, not hunger.

It is important to get the nature of the food right at well as the quantity.

Doctors and Nurses throughout the world recommend

The **Allenburys' Foods**

The best alternative to human milk.

MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months onwards



Allen & Harkness Ltd., London.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

LORD LONSDALE ON SPORT.

Lord Decies presided at a dinner given at the Savoy Hotel last month by the British Sportsman's Club in honour of Lord Lonsdale, their president.

Lord Desborough, proposing the health of Lord Lonsdale, referred to him affectionately as "Hugh." He said that during the War Lord Lonsdale took an interest in wounded men in France who had received no letters from home. After Lord Lonsdale got home the wounded soldiers began to receive wonderful letters from unknown lady-loves—all written by "Hugh." (Laughter and cheers.)

Lord Lonsdale, in reply, admitted that he had secured a list of the wounded men in hospital, who were receiving no correspondence from home, and said that he prevailed upon a number of young lady friends to write to them. The great enjoyment in the world was to give some small pleasure or assistance to somebody else.

Referring to innovations in sport, Lord Lonsdale said there was an enormous amount of female competition. They had seen some extraordinary praiseworthy and honourable results, and some of the feats accomplished by the ladies were really quite alarming. He was rather in doubt, however, as to whether some of the things were of interest to the world. He was rather criticized when there was to be boxing contests between women because he used every influence to try to stop it. It was not a woman's game, and to him the idea was horrid. He hoped every influence would be used to stop women going in for either boxing or rowing. Regarding the "Tote," nobody wished to do away with the bookmaker. If they had the "Tote" without bookmakers there was no such thing as pre-betting. He thought it would be most detrimental to the interests of racing if the "Tote" absorbed the whole of the money which could only be bet on the course, because it would spoil the whole of the anticipated betting. He thought they would find when the time came that the bookmakers would be encouraged to exist.

Lord Lonsdale also appended for the establishment of a Central Board of Control for boxing that would bring together the whole of the associations of boxing with a view to purifying the sport. Every man who was to box or run a boxing show should have a licence from the Board.

THE CAMBRIDGE STROKE.

Few men have been awarded the position of stroke of a university crew with so little previous training as T. A. Brocklebank, the Cambridge leader (except, of course, in the case of illness). It is true that he rowed for a time at No. 2, but he had only actually stroked for four days before the crew were compelled to leave Cambridge owing to the river being frozen over.

It was as stroke of the Third Trinity crew in the "Mays" last summer that he first attracted the attention of the authorities, but he really made his name when he stroked the winning Trial Eight last December. In that race he virtually disposed of the 1st set unlucky J. G. H. Lander, and his real opposition came from R. J. Elles, who was regarded as the reserve stroke. The reason why rather more than usual care has been taken of Brocklebank is that in the past he has suffered from blood trouble during long periods of strict training. It is perhaps generally known that those in the running for "Blues" are subjected to a most severe medical examination from time to time at the hands of Dr. O. H. S. Taylor, himself an Old Blue, who is known as the "Rowing Doctor."

BRITISH BOXERS' BAD NIGHT.

There were three main boxing events at the National Sporting Club recently, and Great Britain lost all of them. One Englishman, Harry Gent, of Chorley, was knocked out by a Frenchman with a solar plexus punch before his fight was half over. Another Englishman, Joe Chapman, of Oldham, was badly beaten by Bud Walley, of Singapore who had a Chinese trainer with him, and Danny Dando, the bantam-weight champion of Wales, was easily defeated by Georges Gourd, of France.

It was a dull programme on the whole; the most interesting contest was between Walley and Chapman, who fought like infuriated gamecocks.

FATHER OF "PAPER CHASING."

The death of Mr. Walter Rye, in his eighty-sixth year, removes a famous character, who was known to athletes chiefly for his prowess as a walker, and for the fact that he was the "father of paper-chasing," the name given to cross-country running when Mr. Rye introduced the sport.

Mr. Rye was president of the Thames Hare and Hounds, and won the seven miles walking championship sixty-one years ago.

AUSTRALIA'S QUEST.

Without going so far as to rob the cradles or to conduct a kidnapping expedition to the kindergartens, Australian cricket enthusiasts are more and more determined to leave no stone unturned lest a promising juvenile player—particularly a bowler—should be lurking beneath it. The press is unanimous on the subject, and one important paper says: "We must set to work to build up what will be practically a new team, and youth must find a prominent place in that team."

The *Daily Guardian* has written to the secretaries of fifty country cricket associations, inviting them to nominate suitable young bowlers for an important test to be conducted on the Sydney cricket ground. The country players will appear before sterling judges of the game, and the New South Wales selectors are expected to attend. Joe Darling, the veteran international player, extols the idea. He declares that Australia has not a single first-class bowler to match against Larwood and Tate. "The truth is," he writes, "the Board of Control wants reconstructing. All the trouble is due to the victimisation by the Board of the old players who declined to go to England some years ago. These old players are not allowed to be selectors for Australia, for New South Wales, or Victoria." This, perhaps, is a matter for purely domestic controversy, but Darling is emphatic. He concludes:—"Australia wants bowlers, and to get them you must first deal with the authorities, cut out the gate-money menace, abolish the covering of the wickets, and not prepare the wickets so much. These developments will encourage the spin bowlers, and the sooner there is a campaign to bring about these changes the sooner will there be an improvement in the standard of Australian cricket."

"TOMMY" EDGE DEAD.

Mr. T. A. Edge, the racehorse owner, who died at Brighton recently, had been connected with racing for nearly half a century.

He was the proprietor of the *Sunday Sportsman*, and was connected with various other newspaper enterprises. He had a number of horses in training with G. C. Pople at Lewes, and his colours were successful recently when his horse The Tyke won the Four-Year-Old Hurdle at Gatwick on February 7.

In the early nineties he was the leading long-distance cyclist, and held the record for the ride from Land's End to John o' Groat's.

He was a remarkably good judge of form. He compiled his own handicaps, and was considered one of the best "unofficial handicappers" in the country.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

IS THE CHILD ON PAROLE THE HAPPIEST?

(By THE HON. MRS. ST. AUBYN.)

What is happiness for a child? Much the same as for adults, it is, on the whole, contented freedom.

In previous generations children suffered very much from suppression. Undoubtedly to govern a child by merely giving him orders, the reason for which is not explained, to tell him constantly that "little children should be seen and not heard," must have a most crippling effect on the initiative of these children; yet the previous generation were to a great extent brought up on these lines.

To-day we take quite another view-point. We desire to make our children self-reliant, self-governing, independent in fact, people now are inclined to err on the side of giving children too much freedom.

The modern child has everything explained to him and is even allowed to argue with his elders. At school quite a new tone seems to have crept in. This intimacy and equality between children and grown-up people has done away with the distrust that the old-fashioned suppression evoked. The encouragement given to children to use their judgment and to gain by experience at first hand, by putting them on parole, is a very sound system.

Taught to Use Initiative.

The weak child who under the old system would have just done what he was told, must, under the new system, learn to think for himself and to act on his own. The strong child and the independent child learn to control and use their initiative. Thus each type develops the faculties his character most needs.

In education the child is no longer so tied to a time-table. He is given an objective towards which he must work, and is allowed to

roam more or less at will amongst his books. He thus gains a true love of work and, what is most useful in life, and understanding of how to do research work, and so to find out what he does not know!

Trusting Him.

Marks and places in class, threats and bribes are becoming things of the past. The child is trusted to do his lessons for his own sake, and so on Parole he goes through the different stages of his education and arrives at the end, having voluntarily pursued these studies.

The child now is allowed out more by himself, and his free time is less supervised. By due attention to diet and to general rules of health, besides giving him ample occupations, school life leaves the child freer than before to develop according to his propensities, only checking him when he goes wrong.

Is there a danger in allowing the child too much freedom? Does the child feel that to be on parole is a serious responsibility and one which must not be abused?

This Freedom—

Most children, like most grown-ups, wish to be thought well of and trusted, and so are unlikely to break any trust.

This freedom should be given with judgment and adjusted to the temperament of the child. That it is the right line to take there can, I think, be little doubt. The child is happy and occupied, free and self-reliant, and this makes him far happier than the suppressed little mortal struggling against a not-understood and cramping tyranny, the injustice of which he feels but cannot fight.

Balanced freedom and the knowledge of how to live is the lesson learnt from letting our children go free on parole, and happiness is what they gain.

CHECKED PEARL CREPE.

A pleasing new material is the latest pearl crepe which you can get in the Provencal Six Stripes. It can be obtained in six different shades each having a small check in another fainter colour and a big check made by single lines in a dark tone. For example, pink, which has a small faint check of pale green and the cross check of dark blue lines. The effect is smart and would look well in combination with a plain colour for a tennis or semi-sports dress for summer wear.

Over thirty shades in spun silk and about the same number in crepe de chine have also arrived this week.

CHOCOLATE MOUSSE.

A pudding that is excellent and a little out of the ordinary, is the following pecan chocolate mousse: melt two squares of unsweetened chocolate in one and three-fourths cups of sugar and four egg yolks slightly beaten, and add the chocolate mixture, slowly, stirring well. Return to the double boiler and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add one package of strawberry-flavoured gelatin and one-fourth teaspoon of salt, and stir over hot water until the gelatin is dissolved. Chill, and when slightly thickened, add one-half teaspoon of vanilla, and fold in one-half cup pecan nuts, coarsely cut, and one cup of cream, whipped. Pour into moulds, and chill until firm.

Among the hot puddings, steamed chocolate pudding takes first place. Mix three-fourths cup of sugar, six tablespoons of melted butter, two well-beaten eggs, and one-half cup of milk, and add to three squares of chocolate melted, alternately with sifted dry ingredients in the following quantities: two cups of flour, four teaspoons of baking powder, and one-half teaspoon of salt. Pour into a well-greased mould and steam for one hour.



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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

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RAYMOND HATTON, JOSEPHINE DUNN
IN

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AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE AND BUSINESS!

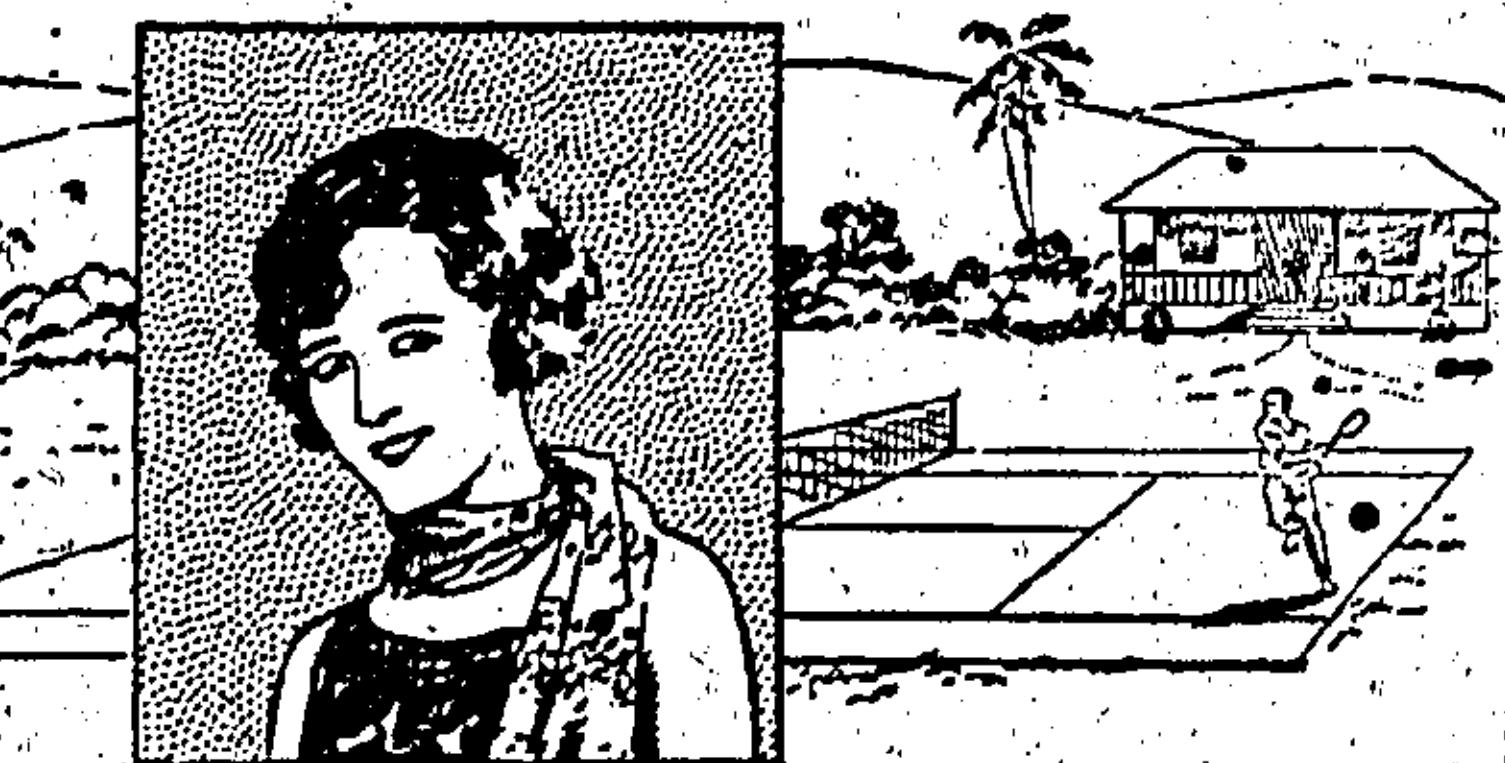
THAT was the motto of pretty Agnes Dolan, the travelling saleswoman portrayed by Norma Shearer in this unusual and fascinating picture!

NORMA SHEARER

IN

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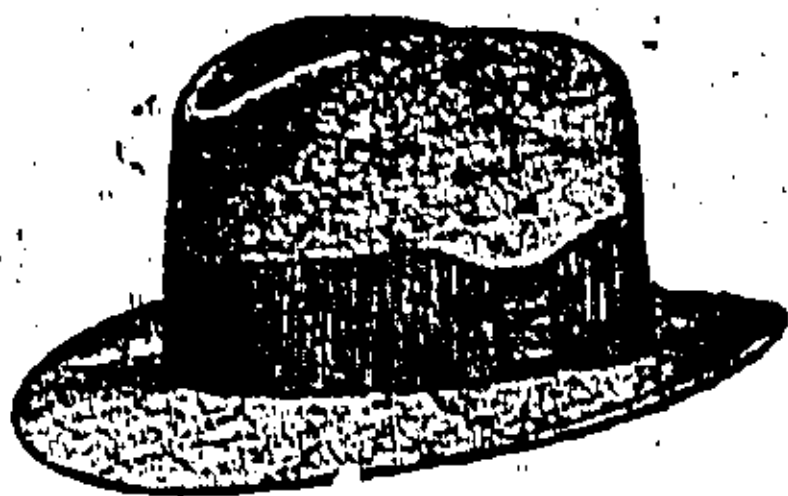
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AMELITA GALLI CURCI.

SONG RECITAL TO CROWDED HOUSE.

Madame Amelita Galli Curci, the famous singer about whom so many widely differing opinions have been in the air during the last weeks before her long-promised recital, sang to a crowded house in the Queen's Theatre last night, to the echoed accompaniment of thunderous applause.

Memories of a not too happy tour in England, perhaps, accounted for her evident nervousness in the opening numbers of a recital in an English Colony. But as Galli Curci saw how the audience liked her she began to show her appreciation of them by singing with considerably more freedom and sweetness of tone.

Galli Curci is known and loved all the world over for her marvellous gramophone records. Like Caruso, she is the happy possessor of a voice that records perfectly, and every one who has heard her sing *via* the gramophone and praised God that so lovely a voice was given to the world, has longed to hear her on the concert platform. All the world over there have been those who were disappointed when those lovely nightingale notes seemed to have lost something of their ease and clarity, and when, still worse, the diva's nervous temperament betrayed her into occasionally singing too sharp and occasionally too flat during a difficult passage, of the exceedingly difficult music which she has made her own.

Perhaps there were those among the audience at the Queen's yesterday who felt this disappointment. It seems inevitable that there should have been, but the feeling of the audience as a whole was delight in Galli Curci's great gift. She could not sing enough to please them, and even the six encores so graciously accorded at the end of the programme left them asking for more. Her voice has a unique character which more than atones for the faults due to her temperament. She attempts the most difficult sequences of high bird-like notes, rising and falling abruptly with no apparent effort, and everything she sings is coloured with a note of pathos and extraordinary sweetness.

It is, perhaps, this plaintive bird-note—there seems no alternative expression—which makes her songs in a minor key, particularly those arranged for a mezzo-soprano voice, the most perfect of her repertoire. She has, of course, a "soprano dramatic," but it was evident last night that she was to a large extent saving her voice on the higher notes, probably on account of fatigue incurred during the very successful tour which she has just completed in Manila.

The Brahms "Dein Blaus Auge," the "Chanson Indoue" of Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the very intricate "fireworks" song "from the Barber of Seville"—the subject of her most famous record—were the most successful songs given last night, though the sequence of four songs in English with which the programme officially closed also received a great deal of applause.

Madame Galli Curci was accompanied throughout the programme by her husband, Homer Samuels, who is himself an accomplished pianist, and gave three piano-forte solos after the interval which were very well received. Luigi Albertini played the flute accompaniment for two songs with considerable sweetness.

The great singer gave a tremendous amount of pleasure to a very large number of residents of this Colony of every nationality last night, and she will feel assured, by their unstinted applause, of a very warm welcome when she next is kind enough to sing for us again in Hong Kong.

The Programme.

The programme was as follows:

- 1.—O del mio amato ben (1879) Donaudy.
- Chi vuol la zingarella (1741-1816) Paisiello.
- 2.—Recitative e romanza, from "Dinorah" Meyerbeer.
- 3.—Lo, here the gentle lark (with flute) (1788-1856) Bishop.
- 4.—Dein blaus Auge. Brahms.
- *Carcereras. Chapin.
- *Chanson Indoue Rimsky-Korsakoff.
- 5.—"General" Lavine, eccentric Debussy.
- ... Rikki-Tikki-Tavi Scott.
- Uncle Remus Rhapsody Morris (Mr. Samuels).
- 6.—Deep in my Heart. Ayward.
- My Shadow. Samuels.
- The little Damsel. Novello.
- 7.—Shadow Song, from "Dinorah" (with flute) Meyerbeer.
- 8.—Victor records Steinway piano. Direction: A. Strok.

THE HAIPHONG CASE.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE FULL COURT.

NO OFFENCE AGAINST LOCAL LAWS.

PRISONER DISCHARGED.

After a whole day's proceedings yesterday before the Full Court, comprising the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood), in the Haiphong extradition case, their Lordships discharged the prisoner.

The case concerned Chan Hong Chuen, a Haiphong Chinese, who is wanted by the French authorities of Indo-China for an alleged offence against the bankruptcy laws, and the Central Magistrate who heard the case held that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the prisoner and committed him to prison for 15 days pending the pleasure of H.E. the Governor. Meantime an application made by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Mr. F. H. Loseby (of Russ and Company), under a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted.

Grounds for Appeal.

The grounds on which the appeal was based were that Chan Hong Chuen should have been discharged on January 21, 1929, and that all subsequent proceedings were bad in law; that in extradition proceedings initiated by a warrant under the provisions of Section 8 of the Extradition Act, evidence had to be taken by a Police Magistrate before issuing such warrant; that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to commit Chan Hong Chuen because (a) there was no evidence that Haiphong was situated in a colony of a foreign possession of France, (b) that Haiphong is not situated within a colony or foreign possession of France, (c) that there are no provisions in the Extradition Treaties made between France and Great Britain for extradition proceedings between Hong Kong and the province of Tonkin in which the town of Haiphong is situated, and (d) that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to commit Chan Hong Chuen because there was no evidence adduced that he had committed a crime against the bankruptcy law.

Arguments for the Crown.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy (Assistant Attorney General), opposed the application, arguing at considerable length and citing authorities against the points raised in the appeal. In the course of the proceedings an affidavit by Mr. F. H. Loseby was read, and the documents received from the Indo-China authorities, and Mr. Fitzroy submitted that the Court was not concerned with the question of illegal detention or of irregularity of procedure in earlier proceedings. The applicant had the option of a civil action for false imprisonment.

Dealing with the documents supporting the extradition request, Mr. Fitzroy submitted that it was clear from the papers that an offence had been committed against the bankruptcy laws by the prisoner, when, prior to adjudication he had entered in the books of the firm of which he was manager two sums of money in the name of a man who was not then living. Further, that the papers started "in the name of the Republic" and bore the French motto which disposed of any doubt as to the status of Tonkin.

Mr. Sheldon's Submissions.

Mr. Sheldon argued that protectors are not in the same category as colonies and before fugitive offenders can be extradited an entirely separate Treaty was necessary. Dealing with the arrest of the prisoner, he submitted that the Magistrate had not complied with the provisions of the Act, and because of that illegality all subsequent proceedings were void. From a careful examination of the depositions, he was unable to see what offence had been committed against the bankruptcy laws.

His Lordship said there was evidence that he made entries of payments in the name of a deceased person.

Mr. Sheldon submitted that the Court could not take cognizance of *ex parte* statements by a witness, saying that the entries were made by the accused, and it was necessary that the books should be produced. There was also the reference in the adjudication proceedings to the accused being the "proprietor" of the firm, but the accused had been actually the manager by virtue of his appointment by the will of the deceased man. He knew of no bankruptcy law which can make the manager bankrupt if the firm goes bankrupt.

Finally Mr. Sheldon asked that judicial notice be taken of the depositions from Haiphong which were neither supported by attesting witnesses nor bore the seal of a Minister of Justice within the meaning of Section 15 of the Act. (Continued on next column).

MADAME CHIFFON SUED.

JUDGMENT ENTERED FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Judgment for the plaintiffs with costs was given at the Summary Court yesterday in a claim brought against Madame Chiffon, of Hong Kong Hotel Building, for \$1,000. The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. H. C. Macnamara (of Messrs. Deacons), while the defendant was neither present nor represented in Court.

To bring the action within summary jurisdiction, a sum of \$62.00 was waived. The plaintiffs were Messrs. L. Rondon & Co., of Inter-saun Building, 9, Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

The sum was the equivalent of 13,328.80 francs, as exchange \$1 equals francs 12.55 on August 13, 1928, the date the writ was issued. This total was made up by three sums in 1927, against which 4,000 francs had been paid.

The balance was due under three bills of exchange drawn by plaintiffs on defendant in respect of goods sold and delivered, which bills had been dishonoured by defendant by non-payment.

Evidence was given by Mr. Marcel Taquet, assistant manager of the Banque Franco-Chinoise, which held the bills on behalf of plaintiffs. These bills, Mr. Taquet stated, had been duly accepted by Madame Chiffon and since the writ had been issued she had paid \$350 on account, leaving a balance of \$450 for which judgment was given.

R.A.O.B. CONCERT.

SUCCESSFUL "SMOKER" AT THE CLUB.

"Open Night" was celebrated at the R.A.O.B. Club last night with a smoking concert, and a party from H.M.S. Hermes provided the entertainment in which there were some capital musical, vocal and other items.

Considering that the entertainment was arranged at short notice, the attendance was satisfactory, although it might have been larger. Admittance was free and a collection was taken in aid of R.A.O.B. charities.

The programme was a long one, consisting mostly of songs. Shortly before the interval Mr. Hull mystified the audience with some sleight of hand and card tricks. The entertainment was very successful and both the organisers and those who took part are to be congratulated.

THE ABERDEEN WATER SCHEME.

TO BE COMPLETED IN THREE YEARS.

The Government has decided to proceed immediately with the Aberdeen reservoir scheme. After protracted negotiations the Government has secured a resumption of certain water rights held by the Taishing Paper Manufacturing Co., and they have in mind the construction of a new reservoir, near the present Pokfulam reservoir. It is hoped to secure an extra 2.12 million gallons a day by this scheme which will cost about \$2,500,000 and should, if all goes well, be completed in three years time.

There is at present estimated to be 90 days' supply of water on the Island. The harbour pipe line, it is hoped, will be completed by the end of the year.

The Judgment.

In the course of his judgment, the Chief Justice said that the case had been fully argued and the grounds upon which they proposed to give their decision might be briefly stated. Much of the difficulty in the case had been caused by the extraordinary uncertainty which prevailed in the minds of those responsible for the initiation of the proceedings.

Two warrants were taken out in the first instance. The first was based on information dated December 26, 1928, the charge appearing to be one of embezzlement. The prisoner was charged, but apparently the proceedings could not be continued under that warrant. Consequently other information was sworn, and the charge then appeared to have been an offence connected with deeds. A warrant was issued on which the man was arrested. Both those warrants were discharged, and then in the end, an application was made for the extradition of the prisoner on the ground that he had committed an offence against the bankruptcy laws of Indo-China.

So far as their Lordships could judge from the depositions in the case, whatever might be the position of the laws of France, there did not seem to be any evidence of an offence according to the laws of this Colony. Therefore, they held that the prisoner was entitled to be discharged.

Other questions had been raised, but they did not come in for consideration.



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Dance-rhythms that are as breezy and as brisk as March winds. Melodies from the new musical shows. Theme-songs from the movies. All waiting to be played at our store. Come in and treat yourself to a happy half-hour of harmony soon!

Where is the Song of Songs for Me?—Waltz (Theme song of D. W. Griffith's picture, *Lady of the Pavements*) With Vocal Refrain. JOHNNY HAMP'S KENTUCKY SKEENADES. Betty—Fox Trot (from the First National picture, *Spartan*) With Vocal Refrain. NAT SHILKRET AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA. No. 21838, 10-inch.

One Kiss—Waltz (from the musical comedy, *The New Moon*) With Vocal Refrain. THE TROUBADOURS. Softly, As in a Morning Sunrise—Fox Trot (from the musical comedy, *The New Moon*) With Vocal Refrain. NAT SHILKRET AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA. No. 21775, 10-inch.

Lover, Come Back to Me!—Fox Trot (from the musical comedy, *The New Moon*) With Vocal Refrain. MARIANNE—Fox Trot (from the musical comedy, *The New Moon*) With Vocal Refrain. VICTOR ARDEN-PHIL OSMAN AND THEIR ORCHESTRA. No. 21776, 10-inch.

Jumping Jack—Fox Trot. Jack in the Box—Fox Trot. ZEX CONFREY AND HIS ORCHESTRA. No. 21845, 10-inch.

When the World Is at Rest—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain. In a Little Town Called Home Sweet Home—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain. GEORGE OLSEN AND HIS MUSIC. No. 21846, 10-inch.

When Summer Is Gone—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain. Carolina Moon—Waltz With Vocal Refrain. NAT SHILKRET AND THE VICTOR ORCHESTRA. No. 21847, 10-inch. THE TROUBADOURS.

Sentimental Baby—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain. Then Came the Dawn—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain. BEN POLLACK AND HIS PARK CENTRAL ORCHESTRA. No. 21827, 10-inch.

A Love Tale of Alsace Lorraine—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain. Glorianna—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain. WARREN'S PENNSYLVANIANS. No. 21836, 10-inch.

Sweetheart of All My Dreams (I Love You—I Love You—I Love You)—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain. IRVING ARONSON AND HIS COMMANDERS. Caressing You—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain. JACQUES RENARD AND HIS ORCHESTRA. No. 21834, 10-inch.

In Romany—Waltz With Vocal Refrain. Bon Soir—Cherie (Good Night)—Waltz. JACQUES RENARD AND HIS ORCHESTRA. No. 21823, 10-inch.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Chater Road.

RICKSHA COOLIE'S "DANGEROUS DRIVING."

ORDERED TO PAY \$10.

A Chinese ricksha coolie was fined \$5 and ordered to pay \$5 to Mr. J. M. Wong as compensation for damage done to the latter's motor-car outside the Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon. The case was heard by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy. Mr. J. M. Wong appearing as complainant. It was stated that Mr. Wong had just driven his car to the entrance of the wharf when the defendant came to the wharf pulling a passenger. He was running so fast that he was unable to pull up and collided with the car, breaking the glass on the side of the car. The damage was estimated at \$80. His Worship imposed the fine of \$5 but mentioned that he could not award more than \$5 compensation.

CROWN LAND SALE.

The New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1212, at the junction of Cheung Sha Wan Road and Sok Kip Mei Street, was bought at the auction sale at the Crown Lands Office, yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Pang Kai Hing, of No. 77, Lai Chi Kok Road.

Bidding started at the upset price of \$3,290 and rose by bids of \$100. The land went to Mr. Pang for \$4,100. The property contains about 2,193 square feet, the crown rental being \$18 per annum. Conditions of sale include that the purchaser erect permanent buildings to the value of not less than \$8,000 within one year, and that the facade of the buildings erected on the lot shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Public Works.

MORE FORGED NOTES.

TWO OF \$50 DENOMINATION.

Two Chinese entered a shop in Bonham Street East yesterday and purchased *gin sang* to the value of \$100. They tendered two \$50 notes which were afterwards discovered to be clever forgeries. The police were furnished with a description of the two men and an early arrest is anticipated.

THE SUPERSTITIONS OF CHINA.

TO BE EXPLAINED AWAY.

NEW TASK OF CANTON KUOMINTANG.

At a recent meeting of the Canton Kuomintang, a suggestion was made by Mr. Pu Liang Chu, that a committee be appointed to consider ways and means to educate the public out of their old superstitious practices. In nearly every instance the origin of such practices has long been forgotten, and in the light of present knowledge most if not all of these rites and rituals would, when so explained, appear ridiculous and nonsensical. The suggestion received unanimous support, and discussion at once started with a view to starting a campaign and drawing up rules to guide the committee.

A brief outline of the regulations is as follows:

- 1.—The Committee is to be composed of two members each from the Mass Training Committee and the Propaganda Section of the City Party Centre, and an officer to be appointed by the Provincial Government.
- 2.—The scope of the committee is to include:—
 - (a) investigation into prevailing customs and practices of the public, and to trace, if possible, their origin.
 - (b) to disseminate knowledge among the public so as to bring them to realise the uselessness of such practices and so to discard superstition.
- 3.—Members of this committee are to work in different sections of this city in co-operation with members of the Party Sections.
- 4.—"Literature" is to be prepared and distributed free of charge.
- 5.—Investigation is also to be made into bad habits apart from superstition, such as unnecessary ceremonial in connection with nuptials, funerals, disposal of daughters, keeping of slave-girls, refusal of girls to be married, etc.

—Canton Gazette.

WAR FEVER IN CANTON.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION OF 62,500 MEN.

PLANS FOR THE INVASION OF KIANGSI.

GENERAL WONG SHIU HUNG IN SUPREME COMMAND.

Our Canton correspondent describes below the growing war fever in the Southern Capital. All available troops are being assembled for transportation Northward, and already large numbers are on the border.

A double advance into Kiangsi, and possibly Fukien, is planned. General Wong Shiu Hung being in supreme command. The arsenal is working night and day and railways come once more under the military. Only a complete climb down by Chiang Kai Shek and the release of Marshal Li Tsai Hsin can, according to our correspondent, avert war and the Canton Garrison Commander admits that skirmishes have already taken place.

SECRET MOVEMENTS OF THE LEADERS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, March 25.

Canton is rapidly assuming the appearance of an armed camp. All talk of demobilization is at an end and war-like preparations are again the order of the day. The Government Arsenal at Shek Cheng is working day and night on arms and ammunition; troops are concentrating in Shuiwan and along the northern border of Kwangtung and the Canton-Hankow Railway authorities have been busy day and night transporting troops up North. All the available coaches and the two new engines which were recently received from the United States have been reserved for troops. The Canton-Samshui and the Canton-Kowloon Railways have been similarly ordered to reserve trains for military purposes. A big fleet of ships, sampans and junks have been commandeered and ordered to sail to outlying river ports, such as Kongmoon, Shuihung and Douing to fetch soldiers stationed there. Thousands of men are now encamped on the outskirts of Canton, awaiting ships and trains for Shuiwan where the armies of the Liang Kwang Provinces are being concentrated. The situation is grave. War appears to be imminent. The people are alarmed and groups can be seen talking over the situation in stores, and at street corners.

Anger is growing steadily stronger at what is described as "Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's wholly unjustifiable and provocative imprisonment of Marshal Li Tsai Hsin," the leader of the Two Kwangs. Unless Chiang Kai Shek releases Marshal Li at once, war with the Nanking group is inevitable. The local Government is thinking of sending a special envoy to Nanking to demand the Marshal's release.

LEADERS ASSEMBLE.

General Li Tsung Jen, Commander of the Fourth Group Army, arrived in Canton from Shanghai last Saturday. But his movements have been kept so secret that the general public did not know he was here until this morning.

General Pei Chung Hsi whose recent whereabouts have baffled the public has arrived in Hankow. General Li Tsung Jen who has been conferring with the local authorities on military preparations, will shortly leave Canton for Hankow by aeroplane.

General Chen Tsai Tong, Commander of the First Kwangtung Division, has safely arrived from Shanghai where he was warned by Mr. Wu Tze Fei not to proceed to Nanking. General Chen will take charge of the protection of the base in the event of war.

General Hsu King Tong, Commander of the Kwangtung Second Division, is also reported to have made good his escape from Nanking to Shanghai and Mr. Fung Cho Man, Commissioner of Finance is also clear of Nanking and will be coming back to Canton with General Hsu. The utmost secrecy has been maintained as to the movements of the Canton leaders and the public is only informed after their safe arrival at their various destinations.

GENERAL MOBILIZATION.

Conferences are constantly being held at Headquarters of the 8th Military Route and at the private house of General Wong Shiu Hung, who usually presides. A general mobilization order has been given and the following troops have gone up to Shuiwan: Two divisions under Lui Woon Im and Wong Kook Chu of the 16th Army (General Wong Shiu Hung); the entire 16th Army under General Fan Shek Shang, consisting of three divisions; two divisions of the 4th Army under General Chen Tsai Tong; and several independent units. The local military authorities are despatching 25 troops or regiments up North and of this number Kwangtung is to supply 15 and Kwangsi 10. As each unit consists of about 2,500 men, the strength of the Expedition will be approximately 62,500 strong.

SAMPAN MURDER MYSTERY.

GIRL'S BODY FOUND IN HARBOUR.

POLICE ON TRAIL OF FOKI.

What was the motive underlying the murder of two respectable Chinese girls and a savage attack upon their brother, allegedly by a Foki, in a sampan in the harbour on Monday evening? If robbery was the motive, then the Foki failed signally to achieve his object.

According to a statement made to the police by Cheung Ping, the master of a cargo junk, his two daughters and young son went aboard a sampan belonging to the junk at Wing Lok Street Wharf at about 9 p.m. The sampan never reached the junk.

Early the next morning, the anxious parents received a message from the police which took them to Kowloon Hospital where they found the son in a partially delirious condition suffering from a serious stab wound.

The Sampan is Found.

While they were still by the boy's bedside they received a message to the effect that the sampan—in reality, nothing but a small dinghy—had been found off Green Island. Lying on the bottom boards was the stabbed body of the younger daughter Cheung Fo Kam, aged 17. Chau Kau, the Foki, and the other daughter were missing.

Before the distraught parents were able to recover completely from the shock of this discovery, the boy regained consciousness and told a story of a murderous attack upon the two girls. The boy was also assaulted and stabbed but saved his life by jumping overboard.

Both European and Chinese police officers have been searching high and low for the alleged murderer. Early yesterday morning he was traced to Aberdeen but succeeded in evading arrest by a few seconds. He is still at large.

Shortly after tiffin yesterday, a further development occurred when the body of the elder girl, Cheung Fo, aged 21, was found floating in the harbour. Two ugly knife-wounds disfigured the face and the head. The third, and probably fatal wound, was in the small of the back.

In addition to the jewellery she was in the habit of wearing, a sum of money was found in her pockets. Therefore, it does not appear that robbery could have been the sole motive of the attack and the theory is advanced it was a "love tragedy."

CANTON STOPS REVENUE PAYMENTS.

The Wah Tei Yat Pao learns from Canton that the authorities have instructed the National Revenue Bureau to hand over receipts of the revenue to the Provincial Financial Department, instead of to Nanking, beginning from Monday.

A parley was held at the Military Headquarters on Sunday morning, convened by Generals Wong Shiu Hung and Li Tsung Jen. In the afternoon, Generals Wong and Li were entrained to Samshui, and will go from there to Wuchow by gunboat.

A temporary camp has been established at Shuiwan.

CHIANG'S JEALOUSY OF LI TSAI HSIN.

"Why did Marshal Chiang Kai Shek detain Marshal Li?"

"Chiang feared Marshal Li's ability and foresight," General Tang replied, "and has long been wanting to get rid of him. The Wuhan trouble gave him a pretext for detaining Marshal Li and charging him with conspiracy with the Wuhan group against him."

In conclusion General Tang said that the military leaders of Hunan and Hupeh are entirely united and will co-operate with the two Kwangs.

RUN ON THE BANK.

The run on the Central Bank of Kwangtung is still going on, unabated. From morning to night the whole building is besieged with humanity, clamouring for redemption of their banknotes. But the Government has issued a set of orders that no one shall be permitted to exchange more than one hundred dollars at a time. Those wanting more than this must sign an application form, stating their reasons. The application blank is then examined by the officials of the Bank to see if the silver money is really needed by the applicant. Money changers will have their licenses taken away if they try to exchange money for "no good purpose." Some ten money changers were arrested here yesterday.

INSPECTOR LANE AND THE FIRE ESCAPE KEY.

KING EDWARD HOTEL FIRE INQUIRY.

CORONER AND "ELUSIVE" AND "SHADOWY" CLIENTS.

WITNESS WHO WAS NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton sat as Coroner with a jury consisting of Mr. N. S. Brown (foreman), Mr. C. Little, and Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy at the resumed inquiry at the Central Magistracy yesterday into the King Edward Hotel fire in which eleven people lost their lives.

Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, junr, held a watching brief for the proprietors, Mr. Hin Shing Lo represented Mr. Wittchell (the licensee), and Mr. H. C. Lee appeared on behalf of the owners of the building.

The police are still very anxious to get into touch with witnesses of any part of the tragedy.

Cut Off by Flames.

Mr. Gerardus Woudenberg said he occupied room 402 in the King Edward Hotel. He was awakened by the sound of police whistles but did not attach much importance to the sound and went to sleep again. He thought it was a "row" in the street. As the whistles continued, he knew something must be wrong.

He went out on to the verandah and looked over the parapet into Des Vaux Road and saw a few people staring up at the hotel. Witness went back into his room, opened the door, and found that the corridor was full of smoke. Realising that the place was on fire, he ran down the main staircase until the flames, which were licking at the stairs, drove him back to the 4th floor where he met the children of Mr. Wittchell. He stopped them from going downstairs.

Almost at that moment he saw Mr. Wittchell going to the 5th floor. The party, led by Mr. Wittchell, made their way down the fire escape.

In His Pyjamas.

"I felt partly suffocated and must have fallen down several times for my knees were grazed. The smoke was bad," he said in reply to the Coroner. "I think I must have known there was a back stair; case for I had stopped at the hotel before. I was in my nightclothes and had not stopped to dress."

In reply to a further question from the Coroner, witness said they ran down the staircase at the back of the building and into a side lane. He did not see the fire brigade arrive. The clock in his sitting room in the King Edward Hotel pointed to a few minutes before three when witness was first aroused by the police whistles.

He did not remember much beyond the fact that it was a "mixed-up rush" to get out of the building.

When he was driven back by the fire on the second floor it did not occur to him to reach the fire escape from the third floor.

Saved by Firemen.

Mr. Leon Miguel Heras said he occupied a room on the second floor. He heard shouting and police whistles. He thought thieves had entered the hotel so he picked up the poker. He opened the door slowly and, observing that the corridor was full of thick smoke went back to the verandah. He knew where the fire escape was but the condition of the stairs and corridor warned him that he might be suffocated if he tried to reach the escape.

He ran out on to the verandah and shouted for help. The fire brigade put an escape up for him to reach the street. He asked an Indian police sergeant what was the time and was told "Three hours."

Coroner: There appears to have been rather an epidemic of slow watches in that neighbourhood! The fire brigade did not get the alarm until six minutes past three!

Mr. King: It is quite obvious that the Indian police sergeant gave this witness the approximate time, Your Worship.

Witness said he lost everything but a suit of pyjamas in which he escaped. He owed his life to the fire escape.

Luggage Labelled "Burns."

Lau Hoi, the head baggage "boy," said he had been in the service of the hotel for 29 years. He was not sleeping in the hotel on the night of the fire. Before leaving, he saw some luggage belonging to two Europeans under the foot of the staircase.

As far as he could remember, some of the luggage was labelled "Burns" and consisted of two big camphor-wood trunks and a steel trunk. There were also two rattan boxes, a wardrobe trunk and a black box belonging to Mr. Bailie.

Four Japanese rattan baskets and a bundle of bedding belonging to "C. Lin," a wicker provision basket, two square hat-boxes, a leather grip, and two other articles of luggage belonging to "F. Shee Chag" were stowed in the same place. The European's luggage was at the bottom of the pile. Mr. C. Lin was occupying room No. 305.

Insp. Lane: Our examination of the register does not show Mr. Lin's name, Your Worship. Room 305, as far as we gather, was occupied by Dr. Wong Yuk Ying, who was killed.

Continuing, witness said that he understood that Mr. Lin was to have sailed by a Blue Funnel boat. Witness had never seen the owner of this luggage, who was apparently a member of General Li Tsai Hsin's staff and had sailed on the day previous to the fire.

Comproadore's Story.

Cheung Tsung Shan, the comprador of the hotel, said he had a desk in the basement. He only slept there occasionally and was not there on the night of the fire.

Witness said he did not know where the keys to the doors of the basement should have been kept but he understood the watchman should have been in possession of them after 10.30 p.m. Witness had been to his desk since the fire.

Inspector Lane: The watchman was taken down to the basement and was shown two desks. He examined certain drawers which were locked. They were broken open but no keys were found. We searched all round and searched the floor, but no keys were found beyond an old key to which a wooden block was attached, and which had belonged to a back outside gate.

Coroner: The watchmen were engaged and controlled by the Chinese manager and his assistant, according to this witness. Are these the "somewhat shadowy" proprietors of the Company, Mr. d'Almada e Castro, Your Worship.

Your clients are somewhat elusive people.—Up to the moment they have not been required by the Court.

How many clients have you?—Three, so far as I know.

Mr. Lo submitted that Counsel were not in a position to disclose the names of their clients unless required to do so by the Court.

Coroner: No, I know that. I am merely trying to straighten up things. There were two who controlled the staff—I don't know.

To witness: If you were being discharged who would give you the sack.—Mr. Wittchell, I think, but Cheung Hing Kwong engaged the night watchmen.

Were you under any agreement or security?—No.

Interpreter: He claims to be one of your clients, Mr. d'Almada.—I have never seen him before. (Laughter.)

Coroner: I think there are 27 of them! (More laughter.)

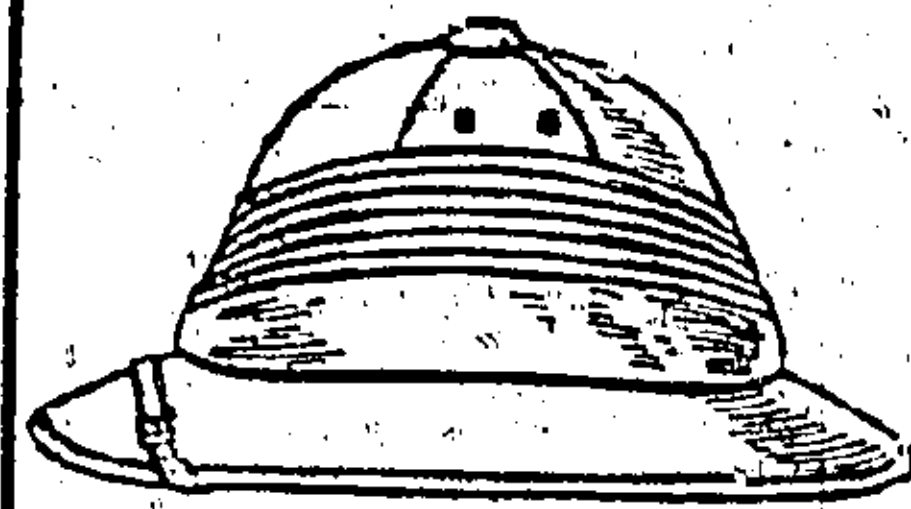
Witness: I don't know.

Coroner: Do you mean you have a share in the Company?—Yes, I have a small interest in it.

The inquiry was adjourned at this stage until 2.15 p.m. on Wednesday, March 27.

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NO TRAMS Will Run After 11.00 on the NIGHT of WEDNESDAY, 27th MARCH. [7573]

NOTICE.

THE E.A.S.M.A. and BRITISH LEGION are placing wreaths on the CENOTAPH at 9.30 a.m. TUESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1929, in Memory of the Late FIELD MARSHAL POOL, G.C.B., G.C.M.

The Presence of Members is requested. [7572]

ROYAL HONG KONG YACHT CLUB.

"TREVESA TROPHY."

THE ELEVENTH BI-ANNUAL RACE FOR SHIPS' LIFEBOATS will be sailed on WEDNESDAY, 27th MARCH, starting at 4 p.m. Each ship may enter any number of boats.

COURSE.—Start from GRAVELY Rocks, thence to Kowloon Rocks (P. Mark off Yacht Club (S) Cut Rock Gas Buoy (P) Finish at the YACHT CLUB across the Line from West to East.

Competing Boats should be in Position at the Starting Line by 3.30 p.m. Ships proposing to enter Boats are requested to Notify the EON SECRETARY, Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, Not Later Than NOON, on the 27th MARCH.

R. J. VERNALL, Hon. Secretary, Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, Hong Kong, Mar. 12th, 1929. [7569]

THE HONG KONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, 26th MARCH, 1929, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1928.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 25th MARCH, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & CO., LTD., General Managers, THE HONG KONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Hong Kong, 5th Mar., 1929. [7480]

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG & WEAPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1929, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1928.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 27th MARCH, 1929 (Both Days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager, Hong Kong, 13th Mar., 1929. [7521]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its Registration) will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on THURSDAY, 28th MARCH, 1929, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st October, 1928.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 23rd DAY of MARCH to THURSDAY, the 28th DAY of MARCH, 1929, Both Days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hong Kong, 18th Mar., 1929. [7542]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING

will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 30th MARCH and on MONDAY, 1st APRIL, 1929, commencing at 2 p.m. on Both Days.

The First Ball will be BANG at 1.30 p.m. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 Per Day for all Persons including Ladies.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LUNN & DAVIS, at \$5.00 Each Per Day, Up to THURSDAY, 27th MARCH, 1929.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.00 Per Day.

Each Member can obtain, upon Application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge. Bookmakers, Tea, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meetings. [7585]

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone near the Bonins is weakening. The anticyclone to the north of Korea is moving eastward. The depression over S.W. China appears to be moving eastward.

Local Forecast.—E. or variable winds, moderate, cloudy, foggy.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MARCH 26, 1929.

WAR-CLOUDS IN CHINA.

SOME years ago Sir JOHN JORDAN declared that chaos and China had become synonymous terms. The late British Minister, were he alive to-day, would see that his aphorism is as true in 1929 as when he first uttered it. For months past Sino-Japanese differences have been causing considerable anxiety. Once again it is announced that an agreement has been reached over the Tainan incident—though it appears the settlement is still between individuals only, and not between the Governments they represent.

Formal ratification of the understanding reached was confidently expected within a few days, and it is hoped this very essential development will take place according to plan. Sino-Japanese agreement has reached this stage before, but ratification of the settlement arrived at between the spokesmen of the two countries has not followed as it should. This time, however, it really does seem that Mr. Yoshizawa's action will be approved by the Tokyo Government, though after so many previous disappointments it is "wiser" to maintain an attitude of subdued optimism until formal ratification of the arrangement has been announced.

Simultaneously with this good news of a break in the dark clouds which have been hovering over Sino-Japanese relations come reports of ominous shadows falling across China's own domestic affairs. The rivalries and jealousies of the War Lords once again threaten to plunge the country into the horror of civil war. What these military chieftains and bandit leaders are really quarrelling about it is hard to say. They all profess to be keenly desirous of establishing the unity of China, but each War Lord appears to think his own supreme power and authority over the others is the only way in which such unification can be attained. Hence the continual bickering and threat-enings, and declarations of defiance against the authority of rival militarists and even against the authority of the National Government at Nanking. Latest news from the North indicates that masses of men—some regular troops and some the usual irregular companies of bandits and mercenaries—are being moved about the country to "protect," to "punish," or to "control" various individuals and communities. There are the usual reports of resignations, retirements, and sudden serious illnesses of men who, if they were as patriotic as they pretend to be, would be doing their utmost to prevent further waste of life, money, and energy in this mad welter of civil war. Chaos and China are still, unfortunately, synonymous terms.

At the moment the storm-centre is far from Hong Kong, but there are indications that South China will be drawn into the quarrel. It is reported that Marshal LI TAI HSIA has been accused by CHIANG KAI SHEK of being concerned in a "conspiracy," though it is admitted there is no evidence in support of this serious charge. Marshal LI—who went from Canton recently to attend the Kuomintang Conference—is being "protected," a euphemistic way of saying he is under arrest. This action by CHIANG KAI SHEK has aroused angry and bitter feeling in Canton where Marshal LI has a strong following of men who are convinced of his personal integrity and of his loyalty to the National Government. The Garrison Commander at Canton has sent a note to Marshal CHIANG KAI SHEK vigorously protesting against the humiliating treatment of Marshal LI, and warning those responsible for his arrest of the possible consequences of that unfriendly act. What effect, if any, this protest will have upon CHIANG KAI SHEK remains to be seen; at the moment it is doubtful whether he will take any notice of Canton's protest. Marshal LI is a prisoner, and a prisoner he seems likely to remain

until the situation has developed more clearly. Meanwhile Cantonese troops are being moved up to the North, and General LI TSUNG JEN has hurriedly returned to Canton from Shanghai, and is proceeding by airplane to Hankow to take charge of the situation there.

The stage appears to be set for another bitter struggle which, when finished, will have settled nothing, but will disturb the whole country and delay those negotiations with the Powers which the Chinese themselves are so anxious should be pushed on with all speed. Hankow may be lost and captured, Nanking may be razed to the ground—and what then? The unification of China, the peace of the country and the prosperity of its unhappy people will not be secured by the passing victory of one War Lord over another. All that can result from such conflicts is further misery and devastation. A striking example of what civil war means comes from Shantung, where 700 villages in a single county which were once prosperous are entirely or almost entirely deserted, melancholy evidence of years of banditry and depredations by soldiers. The county is Fei Hsien, about 20,000 square miles in area. It once contained more than 1,000 prosperous villages and a number of walled towns, but as misrule started in the province years ago, bandits swept down upon the unprotected villages and often completely destroyed them. To-day 700 villages are mere shells of their former state, the inhabitants having sought shelter in the nearest walled towns, but even these settlements are not immune, as several have been captured by bandits, and held for weeks and months. One bandit leader has held an entire town for ransom for a year, compelling regular payments from the people. Marshal FENG YU HSIAO's troops are making headway against the bandits in districts which they control, but the smaller bands seem likely to continue their depredations for years to come.

The immediate international reaction to China's latest civil war is seen in the news from Tokyo. Baron TANAKA has informed the Diet that while there is every possibility of a satisfactory conclusion of Sino-Japanese differences in the near future, "nevertheless it is a question whether signature will really take place so early as calculated, owing to the kaleidoscopic changes to which Chinese affairs are always subject." It is indeed most unfortunate that this when it should have started just when it seems that troublesome disagreements between China and Japan are on the point of settlement.

CHIANG KAI SHEK may have good reason to be thankful that Japan's troops have not been withdrawn from Shantung, and are not likely to be just yet, now that further trouble is threatened. This new war may bring about the downfall of CHIANG KAI SHEK himself; it may come to nothing, or it may have very far-reaching consequences. One thing alone is certain—these fatuous jealousies between rival War Lords seriously disturb trade, and so delay China's commercial and industrial development. CHIANG KAI SHEK seems to have a desire to emulate Mussolini, but the necessary machinery to carry out such a policy is lacking in China. The National Government in Nanking is obviously not in a position to enforce its authority throughout the eighteen provinces, and the bitter rivalries of military leaders in positions of authority throughout the country seemingly makes it quite impossible to carry on government by consent. Civil war brings about temporary conciliations between old enemies, with new groupings of armies under banners which are apt to change colour in a night. Sitting on the fence are sundry "neutrals," waiting to see on which side it will pay them best to lead their followers. Meanwhile the Chinese people are helpless and inarticulate in the midst of all this intrigue among their mis-called leaders. The men who should set the masses an example in unselfish well-doing are seen only as placemen and grabbers of spoils, as unscrupulous in their methods, as they are overweening in their ambitions. It is a sad picture, and well may the young liberals in China complain that Sun Yat Sen has been betrayed by those who pretend to be strenuously upholding his democratic principles.

News and Views.

During the week-end 3 Chinese cases of small-pox, 2 from Kowloon and 1 from Victoria were registered. There were also 2 Chinese cases of enteric.

The E.A.S.M.A. and the British Legion are placing wreaths on the Cenotaph at 9.30 a.m. this morning. Members are asked to make a special effort to be present at the brief ceremony.

Smuggling of opium into the Colony by train passengers continues. A Chinese woman, who had 15 taels of raw opium on her when she alighted at Kowloon Station from the Canton express appeared before Mr. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday and was ordered to pay a fine of \$400 or go to prison for two months.

Mr. Wong Kwang Tin has kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the successful students of the Sacred Heart College on Wednesday next at 11 a.m. at the Majestic Theatre, Nathan Road.

Farewell performances are being given by "The Samoan Dancers" to-day at the Queen's Theatre in conjunction with Syd Chaplin's popular comedy "Skirts."

The Travessa Trophy race for the boats of any merchant service ships in harbour who like to compete will take place to-morrow, Wednesday, afternoon. Launches for the use of the general public will leave Queen's Pier at 3 p.m.

One of the Colony's gang of boy snafus was ordered to receive eight strokes of the cane by Mr. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday. He stole \$3.10 from the counter of a Kowloon City shop.

As the Supreme Court yesterday, an application was made by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, who was instructed by Mr. D. H. Blake of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, for an extension of time in which to file two allotments of shares on behalf of the Canadian-American Navigation Co., Ltd. In doing so, he pointed out that the shares were allotted at meetings held respectively on March 1 and September last year, but owing to a clerical omission the correct returns were not filed. An extension of seven days was granted by the Chief Justice.

Among passengers leaving to-day by the Pres. Jefferson are: Mr. and Mrs. Homer Samuels, who are returning to the U.S. with stopover at Shanghai. Mrs. Samuels is of course, better known as Madame Galka Gura; Mr. Luigi Alberghini and Mr. Lawrence Evans, who are also members of Madame Galka Gura's party; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taggart and Miss P. Taggart. Mr. Taggart is the Managing Director of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.; and Mr. Madier principal of Messrs. Madier Ribet & Cie, the well-known silk shippers, who is on a business trip to the North.

The New South Wales Minister for Customs (Mr. Gullett) has decided to reduce the amount of cocaine which dentists are allowed to use in their business from a maximum of two ounces to a maximum of one ounce a year. Mr. Gullett said that the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales had agreed with the decision of the department. It had been found, he said, that 70 per cent. of the dentists who used cocaine required only one ounce in a year. Further supplies might be procured by them for legitimate purposes if the approval of the Collector of Customs was obtained.

Rival Sailing Vessels.

The large sailing vessels Beatrice and Herzogin Cecilie began another race to England from Australia recently. The former completed loading wheat on January 7, when she left Port Adelaide for the outer harbour, awaiting a favourable breeze. The Herzogin Cecilie was shipping wheat at Port Lincoln, and expected to sail a few days later. The Beatrice reached Port Adelaide at the end of November, and her rival arrived at Port Lincoln early in December, when the challenge was renewed. Each had rough experiences, but showed fine sailing trim, particularly the Herzogin Cecilie, which took 89 days from Antwerp, while the Beatrice occupied 102 days from Finland. The Beatrice is a Swedish barque and the Herzogin Cecilie a German barque. The former which was the challenger last year in an ocean race between "wind-jammers" from Port Lincoln to England, was beaten by the latter, which arrived at Falmouth 18 days ahead of her rival.

Broken Hearts and Consumption. A broken heart may be a cause of tuberculosis, according to Dr. J. A. Raeburn, senior tuberculosis officer in Hull, who is investigating the subject carefully. He believes that a disappointing love affair may account at least partially for the remarkable prevalence of the disease among young people, especially girls. Dr. Raeburn cites a case of girl who had been crossed in love after which she wasted away and died—of tuberculosis. She was stated to be in perfect health until she was jilted. In another case, he declared, a girl enjoyed the best of health until her sister died. Then she, too, began to waste away until death claimed her. In this case tuberculosis was also the visible cause. "These examples led me to study the possibility," he declared recently, "with the result that I am convinced we have not yet found all the causes of this disease. I believe that the tuberculosis bacilli is not so much the cause of the trouble as asserts the lowering of the bodily resistance through grief affords an easy access to the germs. But it is curious," he adds in explaining his theory, "that in all cases I have investigated the victims are girls and not boys."

Tls. 24,000 for Loss of a Child's Leg.

News is to hand from Shanghai that little Geoffrey Thomson has been awarded Tls. 24,000 damages for the loss of his leg, in the case brought against the Shanghai Tramway Co. The little boy, who is about 10 years old, was brought by his mother to Hong Kong for a change of air, after being discharged from hospital, some months ago, and much sympathy was felt by all who saw him, whether they knew his story or not, for the small cripple hopped about with a smiling face. When she was here Mrs. Thomson told a member of the Daily Press staff that Geoffrey tried to board a tram which was already in motion, as children will, and the conductor slammed the door on him to prevent him entering. In some way the child's foot was caught under the door, and he was flung off and dragged for a short distance, incurring injuries which necessitated the amputation of his leg. The sum which has been awarded will be invested to provide him with an income when he grows up. Mrs. Thomson is the mother of four other young children. The Tramway Company intended to appeal.

The Elder and Younger Brothers. Sir Arthur Clarke, that fine old seaman, now the eldest Elder Brother of the Trinity House, is the best of the popular London lecturers to boys and girls heard last season. What better subject could there be for a salty adventurer's story than that of lighthouses, and who can know more about them than his job it is to maintain them? At the Royal Society of Arts he talked in a breezy, elderly brotherly manner about lighthouses, from the Pharos at Dover which the Romans built to the latest marvels of clockwork and refracting lenses. When Sir Arthur Clarke went to the Trinity House thirty years ago lighthouses were lit by oil lamps, and he has lived to see such marvels as the automatic lighthouses on which there is no crew at all, with mechanism that lights itself up at dark and puts itself out in the morning, regulating its proceeding as the seasons change. He told some good stories, by the way. The younger Douglas, who superintended the building of the present Eddystone Lighthouse, told him the story of how he fell from the top and was saved miraculously from death by an abnormal wave that rose just at that moment. Douglas, a true optimist, is said to have remarked half-way down "Well, I'm all right so far!" Clarke accompanied Lord Rayleigh and Sir Oliver Lodge in long and deafening tests of various types of fog-horn. When at the end of it Rayleigh asked him the kind he recommended he replied, "The one that makes the biggest damned noise." The scientist thought this could not be bettered.

A Road Corps Bombshell.

The Home Office is not given to making reforms of a revolutionary character. But no sudden and drastic are the changes contemplated by the proposal to replace traffic police by a force of 5,000 or, maybe, 10,000 Road Guards that one wonders if there may not more be behind the plan than the desire to leave the police free to carry on their normal duties. As to that, someone has whispered that the idea was inspired by Lord Byng himself shortly after he had decided to take over the command of Scotland Yard, and that if it materialises it may develop into a militarised force and an iron discipline of road control that will be detrimental to the expansion of road transport. That is a random guess at best, but all the same the scheme—no matter what form it takes—is practically certain to bring about a complete change in motor habits. The question is: How and in what way will it affect the motor-organisations, which are not only patrolling and, in certain ways, controlling practically all the roads in Britain, but rendering all sorts of personal service—including first aid—to their members in a hundred different ways? There is the Automobile Association, for example, whose huge membership of close on 400,000 has been built up on its road patrol system. The R.A.C., too, though less dependent in this way, has a small army of road guides, and their joint services are so indispensable to motorists, and necessary in the public interest, that any interference with them would be a calamity.

OVERTURNED CAR ON LONELY ROAD.

FOUR PERSONS BADLY INJURED.

An overturned motor-car, was found on Tai-po Road yesterday evening. Beneath it four Chinese passengers were in a badly injured condition.

One, a man of about 50 years of age, was in a precarious state. The remaining three were women. The cause of the accident is unknown although it is thought that a collision occurred with another vehicle.

**TENSE SITUATION
IN SHANTUNG.**

FRIGHTFUL CONDITIONS.

FURTHER FIGHTING
EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHEFOO, March 25.

Further fighting is expected this week, as news through Tengchowfu from Hwanghsien reports the augmentation of General Chang Tsung Chang's forces by the arrival of General Sen Tien Ying with 7,000 troops.

Chang Tsung Chang has proceeded to the front, and is personally commanding his forces at Pakiaku, 35 miles west of Chefoo. An attack on Liu Chen Nien is expected in a few days.

Conditions up country continue to be most frightful. Thousands of refugees are pouring into Tengchowfu daily, endeavouring to reach Dairen.

The U.S.S. Trenton left Chefoo yesterday for Tsingtao, but was ordered back owing to imminent fighting.

**COMMUNISTS INVADE
FUKIEN.**GOVERNMENT TROOPS
DEFEATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FOOCHOW, March 25.

It is reported that a Communist force of 6,000 has invaded South-West Fukien from Kiangsi capturing Tingchow and Shanghai, after defeating Government troops under General Kuo Feng Ming, who is reported killed.

Shanghai was afterwards recaptured and troops are converging from Kiangsi, Kwangtung, and Fukien with the purpose of cutting off the Communists.

Precautions against Communist risings are being taken all over Fukien by the Provincial Government. The situation appears to be in hand.

LI TSAI HSIN KEEPS CALM.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, March 25.

Tai Chi Tao, Sun Fo' and Hu Han Min have returned from visiting Tangshan, where they saw Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, Chang Ching Kiang and Wu Tsz Hui.

They state that Marshal Li and Messrs. Chang and Wu are killing their time reading and playing chess. Marshal Li's attitude is calm.

Wu Tsz Hui told pressmen that he has been in Tangshan for three days, and was very comfortable. He added that the Hunan affair will not develop, if Yeh Chi and others discontinue their resistance. Tani Yuan Pei has sent a note to the Central Government from Shanghai, saying he cannot proceed to Nanjing. He asks leave for five days more.

GOVERNMENTAL DIGNITY.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, March 25.

In an interview, Marshal Chang Kai Shek said that in dealing with the Hunan Affair, the resolutions of the Disbandment and Reorganization Conference must be fulfilled at any cost so as to maintain the dignity and prestige of the Central Government.

PEI CHUNG HSI IN JAPAN?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSAKA, March 25.

General Pei Chung Hsi arrived at Moji this morning aboard the Kasagi Maru from Shanghai, under an assumed name.

[A previous Reuter's message stated that Pei Chung Hsi was "definitely in Hankow."]

FENG YU HSIANG.

According to a message of March 12, from Kaifeng, despite General Feng's "undoubted indisposition," he has all the officers of his entire command, above the rank of T'wan Chang with him for consultation, and for "discipline." These officers met in Kaifeng for two weeks' intensive study of recent problems (1), of tactics, etc., and then proceeded to Peichuan.

**SETTLING TSINAN
TROUBLE.**

JAPANESE PREMIER DUBIOUS.

"KALEIDOSCOPIC
CHANGES."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, March 25.

Though unable to reveal the terms of the provisional settlement of the Tsinan affair, official circles appear to be confident that they will be acceptable to the Governments of both countries.

On the other hand, it is apparent that some anxiety is felt lest the present warlike developments in China impede a final settlement.

That the Premier apparently shares this fear was evidenced yesterday, when replying to interpellations in the Upper House he stated that there is every possibility of a satisfactory conclusion in the near future; but he added significantly, "Nevertheless it is a question as to whether the signature will really take place so early as calculated, owing to the kaleidoscopic changes to which Chinese affairs are always subject."

**JAPANESE ESTIMATES
PASSED.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, March 25.

The Supplementary Estimates, with the exception of a vote of ¥607,000, for expenses in connection with Fertiliser control, and independent farmers' subsidies, which the Peers turned down, have passed both Houses.

**DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL
REA.**A FAMOUS RAILWAY
ENGINEER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, March 24.

The death has occurred at the age of 73 years, of Mr. Samuel Rea, the former President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

He was one of the most famous railway engineers in the United States, having charge of the construction of a belt line tunnel extension, of the Hell Gate Bridge over the East River, and of the main station of the Pennsylvania railway system.

KIANGSI FULL OF TROOPS.THOUSANDS FROM ANHUI
AND NANKING.

Nanchang, March 15:—Approximately 20,000 troops have arrived here from Anhui and Nanking, says a North China Daily News correspondent. The troops are all friendly and no trouble with them is expected. They are housed in temples and in Government schools. A meeting of local officials took place to decide how to house the incoming troops, as 60,000 are expected and there is no place to put them. A list was made up at the meeting assigning soldiers to seven different places. The first place on the list was occupied by temples and mission churches, second place was guildhalls, schools, and empty private houses. Fourth place hotels and lodging houses etc. No mention was made of Mission residences except by one of the members who recommended that these houses and schools should be occupied first. The recommendation, however, was not accepted and the soldiers did not enter any of the churches.

Arsenal Going Strong.

There is a pontoon bridge across the river to the railway station and troops have been crossing over all day. There are rumours that these troops are assigned to the Hunan border to suppress the bandits. They have been trying out their machine-guns on a vacant piece of ground, and it sounds like old times again to hear them. The arsenal is again working day and night. Provisions and firewood are very dear on account of the river being shut off by the pontoon bridge, and the community are all restive on account of the influx of soldiers. There are many conflicting rumours but nothing definite is known.

**MUSSOLINI'S
TRIUMPH.**

A SWEEPING VICTORY.

BIG POLL IN ITALIAN
ELECTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, March 25.

Eighty-nine per cent. of electors voted at the elections throughout Italy.

Only 136,000 votes were cast against the Government list of candidates. Spoilt papers amounted to 8,000, and all the remainder rest were in favour of the Government.

**FRENCH REVENUE
RETURNS.**

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, March 25.

The revenue returns for February totalled Francs 2,717,000,000 showing an increase of Francs 172,000,000 compared with February 1928, and of Francs 373,000,000 compared with Budget forecasts.

**SYRIAN RIOT RUMOURS
DENIED.**

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, March 25.

Rumours of alleged riots in Syria are thoroughly untrue. All is calm there.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS
PERSONNEL.**A COMPLETE RECORD
PROJECTED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

REGLY, March 24.

In response to suggestions by a large body of members of the House of Commons that a complete record should be prepared of all past members of the Chamber, the Treasury has appointed a committee to report on the materials available for a record of the personnel and politics of past members of the House of Commons from the years 1284-1632.

The committee will also report on the cost and desirability of publication, while safeguarding public funds against any large charge for collecting, editing or publishing materials.

GAS WARFARE.PROPOSED STEPS TO BE
TAKEN TO PROTECT
CIVILIANS.

Dr. F. R. Humphreys, formerly a major attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps (R.A.M.C.), speaking on "The Civilian Population and Chemical Warfare," recalled to members of the Royal Sanitary Institute the first gas attack at Ypres in 1915, when 5,000 men were killed and an enormous number of men were injured in a few minutes. This, he said, was a clear indication as to what would happen to our undefended civilians. The gases which have to be dealt with are those which are discharged in liquid form and are slow in evaporating from the streets. It is proposed that an organization should be formed, divided into four sections. The first section would have the duty of getting gas-proof rooms in each house for incarceration of the inhabitants while the second section was clearing the roads by flushing down and the use of appropriate chemicals. The third section would be necessary for decontaminating the clothes and persons of those who were endangering others and themselves by gas carried on their persons and clothing. The fourth section would consist of the Voluntary Aid Societies, under the local medical practitioners, giving first aid and providing for removals to hospital.

Protection must be afforded if we were not to lose our place in Europe, and endanger both our existence and our influence in Europe's peace Councils.

**GUY BUSES FOR HONG
KONG.**

We understand that Guy Motors, Ltd., of Wolverhampton, have received a repeat order for 20-seater single deck buses for the Hong Kong Tramways. These are to augment the fleet of similar buses already operating in Hong Kong.

**RUM-RUNNING
TRAGEDY.**BRITISH SHIP SUNK BY
GUNFIRE.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRIES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.

In view of a call paid by Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador, on the State Department yesterday in connection with the sinking of the British rum-running schooner I Am Alone by gunfire from the coastguard cutter Dexter off the coast of Louisiana, officials of the Department take a serious view of the situation. They have asked the Treasury Department to obtain a statement of the facts from the coastguard service.

A negro seaman of the I Am Alone was killed by gunfire, and the crew landed at New Orleans manacled. Coastguard headquarters have received a report from Capt. Gamble, commanding the coastguard forces in the Gulf of Mexico, stating that after investigation he regarded the action of the Dexter as "proper and commendable."

Capt. John Randall, master of the I Am Alone, who is a Canadian, declares that he refused to surrender because he was outside American jurisdiction.

One hundred shots were fired and the vessel sank in five minutes. The crew jumped into the water and were picked up by the American cutters.

The negro killed is a naturalised British subject.

One bullet hit Captain Randall below the hip, and his leg is partly paralysed.

The issue largely revolves upon the question of the I Am Alone's position when first sighted by the coastguard, who declare that she was within the twelve-mile limit.

Captain Randall and the crew are equally emphatic that they were two or three miles outside.

Opinions in London. The State Department at Washington has promised to furnish the British Ambassador with the speediest detailed information of the sinking of the I Am Alone.

It is felt in authoritative quarters in London that comment on the position is inappropriate until the Ambassador's report is received, but if the facts are as reported then the case certainly appears to call for further investigation on the part of the British Government.

Dead Seaman French Citizen. It has been established that the seaman drowned when the I Am Alone was sunk is a French citizen named Leon Malinay.

The British and French Consuls are discussing the position.

THE KING'S HEALTH.PREMIER WILL PAY CALL
SHORTLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 25.

It is learned that the King's progress is being maintained, although luminous ray treatment is still being administered.

Premier to Call.

LONDON, March 24. The King's good progress continues, and the fine weather still permits of his spending a considerable time each day in the grounds of Craigwell House.

Yesterday, His Majesty walked to the sea wall and there sat for some time with the Queen, reading the papers in full view of passers-by on the beach below.

The King's third son, the Duke of Gloucester, motored to Bognor today to pay a farewell visit to the King and Queen prior to his departure for Japan later in the week.

The Prime Minister will visit Craigwell House this week to see the King. This is regarded as one of the most significant indications of the excellent progress His Majesty is making, for it will be the first occasion on which anyone outside members of the Royal Family and a few high household officials has been received by the King since his illness.

LONDON-CHINA FLIGHT.

ENTHUSIASM AT SOFIA.

Sofia, March 19:—The airplane Amy arrived here to-day and made a perfect landing. The Chinese pilot Wen Lin Chen and his companion Johansson were enthusiastically welcomed by Bulgarian civilian and military pilots. A public reception was held later and attended by a large number of officials of the Bulgarian Government.

**POLITICAL CRISIS
IN MONACO.**

ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE
DISPUTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONTE CARLO, March 25.

A constitutional crisis in the Principality of Monaco has resulted in postponement of the general elections, reaching its climax in a collision between the police and a party of demonstrators who went to the Palace to demand an audience of the Prince of Monaco.

Forty police were drawn up to prevent the delegates' entry, and fired their revolvers into the air. The delegates replied by beating the police with sticks, and eventually forced an entry into the Palace. The Chief of Police was injured in the scuffle.

The delegates' resolution failed however when the Prince refused to see them, whereupon they left quietly.

The Prince later issued a declaration that the elections would be held in June.

The trouble originally arose following a dispute between the Casino and the public authorities over the management of the watering place, as a result of which the National and Communal Councils resigned.

PRINCE GEORGE'S CAREER.NO GOVERNORSHIP YET
IMMINENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 24.

Regarding the reports as to Prince George's position at the Foreign Office as being a prelude to the taking up of a Governor-Generalship of a dominion, Reuter learns that the King has long considered the question of his representation in the dominions and colonies, and that as suitable vacancies may arise, they might be filled by members of the Royal Family.

The opinion is expressed in well-informed quarters that Prince George's qualifications for such a post, gained at the Foreign Office, will probably be increased by his later transference to another Government Department, but that an appointment Overseas is in no way imminent.

**ARREST AFTER A MANSION
FIRE.**

OWNER ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Mr. Dennis Wright, the owner of Goldingham Manor Farm House, a fifteenth century mansion, was arrested following a fire which destroyed the building in the early hours.

Mr. Wright was brought up in court accused of arson, and was remanded.

A servant said that Mr. and Mrs. Wright left the house on Sunday evening at 6.30 to visit friends. She left with them, and Mr. Wright, on the way down the road, said: "If you hear anything about a fire to-night, say nothing about it."

Later she met a policeman and made a statement to him.

A policeman said that Mr. Wright said nothing in reply to the charge.

The house was 500 years old. The loss is estimated at £5,000.

A woodman saw flames issuing from a bedroom window, and at once drove all the horses out of the stables and raised the alarm. The fire brigade soon arrived, but nothing could save the house.

Only two chimney stacks and some charred oak beams remained of the fine old manor house, which for generations had been an Essex landmark.

POLICE CASE FAILS.MAGISTRATE AND THE MEAN-
ING OF "RIDICULOUS"

A policeman, giving evidence in a drunkenness charge against a young waitress at Bow-street Police Court, said that when charged the girl replied, "Ridiculous." The girl, on oath, said that she had not touched a drop of intoxicants.

Mr. Mead, the magistrate, recalling the constable, said, "When the charge was made, this woman replied that it was ridiculous. That is tantamount to a denial, and I understand the instructions of the police are that if there is a denial in a case of drunkenness a doctor is to be called. If a doctor had been called there would be satisfactory evidence."

The constable: She did not deny being drunk. Mr. Mead: She said that the charge was ridiculous, and I should construe into a denial. However, I shall give her the benefit of the doubt. I dare say the policeman had good grounds for believing that she was drunk, and I am not saying that she was sober. I am not censuring the policeman, but I have a doubt about the case, and I shall dismiss it.

**MARSHAL FOCH'S
FUNERAL.**PRINCE OF WALES TO
ATTEND.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, March 25.

The body of Marshal Foch, escorted by a troop of cavalry bearing torches, was moved last night from the Arc de Triomphe to the Cathedral of Notre Dame in readiness for to-morrow's funeral.

The scene was most impressive, immense crowds lining the route. A deathly silence prevailed, only broken by the clatter of horses' hooves, and the crash of arms as the troops came to the "Present." The coffin was placed in the Chapelle Ardente, where Madame Foch and her children remained praying amid the silence of the Cathedral.

Mme. Foch's Request.

The body was taken to the Cathedral at Madame Foch's request, to save the Guard of Honour from fatigue.

The Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales will represent the King at the funeral. Lady Wilson, widow of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, an intimate friend of Marshal Foch, will also attend.

Arc de Triomphe Tragedy.

PARIS, March 24. There was a tragic occurrence at the Arc de Triomphe, where 8,000 persons filed past per hour.

The pressure in the evening was terrific and people were trampled underfoot. One person was killed and 30 injured.

**LABOUR CABINET
"FEELERS."**J. H. THOMAS TO BE
FOREIGN SECRETARY?

The Socialist Party, stimulated by recent by-election successes, are spending their spare moments in the pleasurable task of Cabinet-making. They are convinced that the next Government will be a Socialist one, and there is much talk and manoeuvring by the "certainties," the "probables," and the "outsiders" for the plums and responsibilities of office.

The inner Socialist circle, which has closest contact with the party leaders, states that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would not, owing to reasons of health, again attempt to fill the dual role of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

By temperament and inclination the Foreign Office appeals to him far more than the duties of Prime Minister, but he would not want to serve under a leader other than himself.

Other Offices. The Cabinet-makers are therefore sending "Jimmy" Thomas to be Sir Austen Chamberlain's successor. This notwithstanding the fact that Lord Thomson is known to have his eye on the post, in spite of the obvious disadvantage of a Foreign Secretary not being in the House of Commons.

All shades of thoughts within the Socialist ranks agree that Mr. Thomas would be an excellent choice. They regard as extremely improbable the likelihood of a foreign Government "putting anything over" on the leader of the railwaymen.

Lord Thomson is ticketed tentatively for the Dominions portfolio if he does not want the Air Ministry again.

Mr. Snowden is an automatic choice for the Treasury if the Socialists achieve office, while Mr. Arthur Henderson would go back to the Home Office.

In view of the constitutional and legal importance of the position there seems to be a practical unanimity that some great lawyer not identified too deeply with party politics would be offered the post of Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Clynes would probably go to the Admiralty, while Mr. William Graham, M.P., who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is nominated for Cabinet rank.

Others who have earned recognition during the life of this Parliament, or who have done good work for the party, likely to be included in a Socialist administration, are: Miss Susan Lawrence, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Captain Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Tom Johnson, Mr. E. F. Wines, Professor Philip Baker—and, possibly, but rather improbably, Lieut. Commander Kenworthy, who is not too popular with the rank and file.

In addition there is Sir Oswald Mosley, Bt., for whom Mr. MacDonald has the greatest personal regard, and who has yet to pluck the full rewards for his victory at Smethwick.

Mr. MacDonald himself remains as dumb as an oyster about his plans. But the party is talking and planning in the knowledge that a Socialist leader, more than any other party leader, must try to make his appointments to office fit in as far as possible with the popular desires of his followers.

Telegrams in Brief.

Statistics have been published which show that of \$323,000,000 worth of British exports last year, the Overseas Empire absorbed \$227,000,000. The Empire share of exports was thus 45.5 per cent., which represents an increase of 11 per cent. on the pre-war average.

Cotton valued at \$20,000 has been destroyed by a fire at Sewri Cotton Depot near Bombay.

The trans-Atlantic airship Graf Zeppelin has started on a four days' cruise to Jerusalem and back. Herr Loeb, President of the Reichstag, is among the 38 passengers.

Ten persons are missing at Hariman, Tennessee, where parts of the town have been submerged 30 feet by floods of the Emory River.

The Soviet authorities have decided to improve and extend the fishing industry on the Pacific coast, in the Caspian Sea, the river Volga and elsewhere. New methods of deep sea fishing will be introduced and further facilities be given for the production and storage of fish preserves. Catches in the Murman region have already increased to 20,000 tons annually.

A malignant form of influenza is raging in Albania and has so far caused the death of more than 1,000 people.

Experiments have been commenced for the installation of a regular service for the transmission of pictures by wireless between Berlin and London. Both the Baird and Mihal methods are being used.

Marshal Pilsudski's 62nd birthday was celebrated like a national holiday, the soldiers receiving free tickets to the theatres and cinemas and participating in a big torch-light parade. The Marshal himself is ill. Police precautions were taken against any demonstration on the part of the Opposition.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S
DEATH.**MEDICAL ATTENTION
REFUSED.

The insertion of the words "Christian Science" in a death certificate caused the Oxford City Coroner, Mr. H. F. Galpin, to hold an inquiry last month into the circumstances of the death of Mrs. Hilda Gwendoline Davis, a widow, living with her daughter at Woodstock-street, Oxford, who died on January 12. The Coroner said that in the death certificate issued by Dr. Frankland West the cause of death was given as dysentery, extreme wasting, and another morbid condition that had an important bearing on the cause of death, Christian Science.

John Randall Baker, a University demonstrator in zoology, said that in October he was informed that Mrs. Davis, who was his mother-in-law, had entered Coston House, a nursing home for Christian Scientists. A letter was written to the superintendent asking for a medical report. He had no idea how ill she really was, for as a Christian Scientist Mrs. Davis would not say. The reply from the nursing home was that Mrs. Davis could not have a medical examination or a medical report while she was at a Christian Science home. He later brought Mrs. Davis to his own house and engaged the services of Dr. West.

Mrs. Davis's condition was one of extreme emaciation. He thought her condition was due to her own wish and desire and was not thrust upon her by anybody else. Her outlook was that she refused medical attention, and would not admit that anything was wrong with her. The first day she was visited by Dr. West she would not allow any examination. She had been an adherent of Christian Science for about 20 years.

Asked by the Coroner if he had any cause for complaint against Mrs. Robinson, the superintendent of Coston House, Mr. Baker said he thought that anybody seeing a person in so emaciated a state should have taken steps immediately to secure medical attention.

Dr. John Frankland West said he treated Mrs. Davis for a condition of tissue wasting and anæmic dysentery. When he first saw her she was very ill and wasting. Her condition had been definitely aggravated by lack of medical treatment. In the earlier stages of her treatment there was a difficulty because she refused to take food.

Dr. West said that if he had not inserted the words "Christian Science" but adhered only to the textbooks, no inquiry would have been held. "In all the consultations I had with Mrs. Davis," he said, "it was apparent that she had had no medical attention and had starved herself, and that she had done this because of her belief in Christian Science." The jury returned a verdict that death was due to bronchial pneumonia.

LAWN TENNIS.

FAILING LIGHT STOPS GAMES.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Three matches were played in the Open Singles Championship of the Colony yesterday, but all of them had unsatisfactory endings, being unfinished on account of failing light. They will all be replayed.

S. A. Rumjahn and McEachran played again, but could not come to any decision, play stopping at two sets to one in favour of the Indian and two games to one in the fourth set also in his favour. Yesterday's match, which was played on the Stand Court, produced another long struggle, but it reached a higher standard than on the previous occasion. Faster play was seen.

The first set was very evenly contested, and each claimed supremacy at one time or other as the set progressed. McEachran forged ahead at 5-3, but after needing one point more to win the set, at one stage, allowed Rumjahn to draw level. Eventually, however, he took it at 8-6.

The Indian then adopted enterprising tactics, and took the aggressive. Although his opponent made him work hard for the points, he won the set at 6-3. McEachran showed signs of weakening in the third set, which Rumjahn won fairly easily. Only three games were possible in the fourth set, failing light preventing a decision being reached.

Games Abandoned.

M. K. Lo and H. D. Rumjahn also had to abandon their match for the same reason, the Chinese leading by two sets to one (4-6, 13-11, 6-4) and the latter leading by four games to three in the fourth set at the close. It was a very even struggle right through, in which both showed up very well. The Chinese hit with great consistency and played better than was generally expected of him. The second set, which went to twenty-four games, indicates the battle that took place.

Lim Peng Chin and Lieut. Hale met with no better success, play stopping at two sets to one and three games to two in the final set. The Chinese won the first two sets 6-4, 6-4, while Hale retaliated, equalising by 6-2, 6-2.

S. E. Green and Miss Heard beat E. R. Price and Miss Moffat in the second round of the Mixed Doubles by the odd set 6-1, 2-6, 8-6.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Singles.

T. Honda v. M. W. Lo.
Handicap Singles "A."
L. Goldman (owe 15/4) v. G. W. Sewell (owe 15/1).
D. Smith (rec. 2/6) v. L. Forster (owe 15).

OXFORD CREW'S BAD LUCK.

BOW OAR COLLAPSES AFTER RACE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, March 24.
It was learned last night that P. B. Barr, the bow oar in the Oxford boat, which was beaten by Cambridge, was suffering from influenza and was unconscious for half-an-hour after the race.

NO BANANAS!

MUSOLINI FORBIDS THE FRUIT.

London, March 23.—Mussolini's latest ukase is against bananas. He has ordered that Fascists must not eat bananas because they do not grow in Italy or in the Italian colonies.

At the frontiers the strictest lookout is being kept for the forbidden fruit. The other day an English woman was stopped with six bananas in her possession. After an expostulation, the blackbirds passed judgment that either the fruit should be taken back to France or eaten on the spot.

The lady pleaded for time to ponder upon the situation. Ultimately she ate the bananas.

CINEMA NEWS.

"FOUR SONS" COMING TO QUEEN'S.

"Four Sons" will be screened at the Queen's Theatre from Wednesday to Saturday next.

It is the story of a mother and her four sons told against the contrasting backgrounds of America and Bavaria during the war. It is not, however, a war picture, there being only a flash of the battlefield showing the meeting of two of the brothers in opposing armies.

The rôle of the mother is taken by Margaret Mann, the sixty-year old, "extra," who suddenly won fame. The four sons are played by James Hall, Charles Morton, Francis A. Bushman, jr., and George Meeker. Others in the cast are June Collyer and Ruth Mix (daughter of Tom Mix).

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.A. CHALLENGE SHIELD—REPLAY.

R.A. BEAT THE SOMERSET L.I.

The replay in the second round of the H.K.F.A. Challenge Shield between the R.A. and Somerset L.I. took place on the Garrison ground yesterday, the R.A. winning by three goals to nil. Leach led the R.A. attack and held his line well together. He distributed the ball to his wings and pushed the it along the ground to his inside men occasionally taking a pot shot at goal. After about twenty minutes play, Taylor, following up a mistake by Lawrence, raced in and beat Trevelyan with a shot from close range. The S.L.I. strove hard to level up and Fletcher was pulled up for overcarrying the ball. The free kick was cleared, but the S.L.I. came through again and Fletcher saved from Rayson. Half-time: R.A. 1, S.L.I. 0.

From the restart R.A. made ground and were awarded a free kick against the goal. The free kick was cleared and Niel turned behind. Jobe skimmed the bar with a fast shot, while at the other end Bewley-Bull forced Fletcher to kick behind. The ball was cleared with difficulty and Harris shot wide.

Referee's Warning.

The referee stopped the game and called the players together warning them about their tactics which were on the rough side. Resuming the S.L.I. forced a corner but the R.A. scrambled the ball away. From a pass by Leach, Jobe sent in a fast ground shot and beat Trevelyan, giving the R.A. a two goals lead. The S.L.I. got through several times but Fletcher kept a good goal. Before the final whistle sounded Taylor beat Trevelyan with a fast cross shot, the R.A. qualifying to play in the semi-final by three clear goals.

KOWLOON RESERVES v. CHINESE.

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon Football Club Reserves v. the Chinese, tomorrow (March 27) on the Kowloon Football Club ground. Kick off at 3.15 p.m.

Kowloon:—Angus, Hannan, Nicholls, Seddon, Campbell, Davies, White, McIntyre, Moss, Waddington, Hutchinson.

Reserve: King.

Play for 4 points.

BRITISH PILOTS PREPARING.

SCHNEIDER CUP PLANS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, March 24.
The Air Ministry is now completing arrangements for the Schneider Trophy seaplane race, which is to be flown over a special course in the Solent in September.

The course is being so arranged that the fullest opportunity will be afforded to spectators on land of following the race practically throughout.

A British team of high speed pilots, which will represent Great Britain against the challengers, Italy and the United States, are to be transferred shortly from Felixstowe to the Naval Air Base at Calshot, near Southampton, which will be their headquarters until the race.

The crew will have at its disposal, machines of the type in which the trophy was won, and in which Flight Lieut. D'Arcy Greig set up an unofficial flying speed record of 312 miles an hour.

"FOREIGN" GAMES IN IRELAND.

When the Galway County Council discussed a secondary school scholarship scheme the Chairman (Mr. Eamonn Corbett) proposed that scholarships should not be awarded to schools or colleges which encouraged "foreign" games. He had nothing to say against the games themselves but against the people connected with them who made them a rallying ground for Imperialism.

Mr. M. Cooke said there could be no objection to Rugby football.

Mr. Peter Kelly opposed the motion, saying that games were international and to exclude foreign games was as illogical as to give up drinking tea because it was not grown in Ireland.

Mr. William Connaughton, supporting the chairman, said Rugby football had never played any part in the national life of Ireland. Masonic and Imperialistic forces were at work taking advantage of the split between the Free State and Republican parties to work against the national life and the customs of the people. He admitted Rugby was a good game.

Mr. Gilbert Lynch said that University College, Galway, which claimed to be in the heart of the Gaelic football team. Games were a part of national culture and made one nation distinct from another.

The motion was passed with Mr. Kelly dissenting.

RUGGER.

CLUB DEFEAT THE ARMY.

In the first game of the Annual Triangular Rugby Matches between the Club, Army and Navy, the Club defeated the Army in a very fast and even game by 11 points to 9.

The Club drew first blood with a try scored by Merry, but the kick for goal went wide. Army then made a determined attack and scored a try through Haywood. Just before half time Club made a sudden attack and neat passing resulted in a try on the right wing by Goldman.

Half-time score:

Club 8
Army 9

Soon after the commencement of the second half the Army rallied and scored two tries through Maxwell and Haywood. This put the team ahead and they almost scored a third try but were stopped by the Club back.

Shouting and cheering rallied the Club team and a few minutes before time Bonnar secured a neat try, which was well converted by Goldman with a beautiful kick.

Both sides made determined attacks in the final few minutes of the game but without result.

The score:

Club: 11 pts. (2 tries and 1 goal).
Army: 9 pts. (3 tries).

The line-up: Rev. H. V. Koop, Grieg, Goldman, Plummer, Coplin, Duller, Bonnar, Biddell, Smith, Milne-Day, Thomas, Merry, Kennedy and Akehurst.

The Army:—Marshall, King, Wright, Bascombe, Hayward, Mattingly, Treagar, Burns, Maxwell, Thickwell, Swayze, Yorg, Wovley, Christian, Burton and Richardson.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR SLAVES.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION'S ATTITUDE.

Geneva (U.P.).—Pending the world-wide abolition of slavery and forced labour, victims of the two institutions should at least enjoy the advantages of the eight hour day. This, at least, is the thesis that has just been adopted by the International Labour Bureau, which is especially charged with the task of eventually putting an end to forced native labour. The problem of slavery is one that comes more under the control of the League of Nations which has already launched an international convention for its gradual abolition.

A commission of experts appointed by the International Labour Bureau has just completed an investigation into the whole problem of forced native labour and the question has been placed on the agenda of the next International Labour Conference that convenes here on May 30.

The investigation to date has shown that forced and compulsory labour still exists in a large number of African and other states both at the hands of local governments and of large industrial enterprises who exploit the native labour. In many of these half-civilized states forced labour is recognized by local laws and the natives are obliged to work on private plantations, on public works and in special lines of labour such as portage and the loading or unloading of ships.

The report which has been prepared by the commission and which will be the basis of action by the next International Labour Conference is intended to prevent forced and compulsory labour from becoming virtual slavery. World-wide abolition of the latter institution would be almost useless, it is insisted, if forced labour is allowed to operate under almost the same conditions.

The report of the commission of experts insists that in the semi-civilized states where forced labour is recognized that the authorities must never permit the use of the latter by or for individual enterprises, commercial, mining, rubber growing, etc. In addition it is insisted that when forced labour is necessary on behalf of the state for public works that it shall never exceed more than sixty days a year, or in cases where the labour is imported from a long distance, for a period of six months.

In addition all such work should be done on the eight hour basis and when the hours are longer than that they should be remunerated at higher rates than for normal working hours. The wages are also to be paid directly to the workers themselves and not to their tribal chiefs or other authorities.

The present effort of the International Labour Bureau on behalf of native labour is regarded as of the utmost importance owing to the marked tendency of American and European enterprises to seek large concessions in Africa for rubber growing and other enterprises and to exploit them with native labour. The bureau hopes to see that native labour is thus fully protected from the first moments of its development.

WOMAN'S AMAZING MASQUERADE.

"COL. BARKER'S RECORD."

PRESIDENT OF MONS CLUB.

London, March 23.—Amazing stories are leaking out in regard to "Colonel Victor Barker," who has now been identified as Mrs. Valerie Smith, the wife of an Australian, whom she married during the War. The woman was a former leader of the National Fascists and had been arrested in London in connection with bankruptcy proceedings. Until recently she was employed as a reception clerk in a West End hotel.

She served in France during the War as a V.A.D. nurse, also as a lorry-driver, and is the mother of a boy aged nine years and a girl aged eight.

Her father, a rich Jersey resident, left her a fortune.

Valerie started wearing men's clothes when poultry-farming in Sussex six years ago.

She arrived at Andover in 1924 and ran an antique shop, accompanied by a "wife," her small son, Tim, and a governess.

"Colonel Barker" rapidly gained popularity, played in the Andover Town cricket team, hunted, sang tenor in the church choir, strode through the streets garbed in khaki shorts and a silk skirt open at the neck, played tennis with "Mrs. Barker," and dropped in at the "Star and Garter" in plustours for a whisky and soda.

The local doctor, the president of the cricket team, thought that Barker had the wrong shape for a man, but Barker explained that the queerness was due to War wounds. The antique business did not prosper and Barker moved, with the family, to Weyhill, where she had two hunters, a groom and a saloon car, and frequently joined the Tidworth Hunt.

Meticulous care was taken to maintain the masquerade.

Valer Barker, in an expensive London flat, shopped the razors every morning and took a shaving-mug to the bathroom. Barker always left a soap-filled shaving brush and razors, as if they had been used.

Barker told him that Tim was his son by a former marriage. Tim was devotedly fond of "daddy" and loved to prattle of "daddy's" War experiences and medals.

Barker was fond of talking of his War experiences with the violet, frequently using soldier's language, but became very correct immediately Mrs. Barker entered the room.

Barker founded the Mons Club, the first dinner of which was held at his flat.

Barker was elected President and made a splendid speech, full of the usual mess-room stories, and joined in the singing of popular marching songs.

While Barker was with the Fascists, he gained the reputation of being a good boxer, had a very powerful grip, and often taught Tim to box.

Barker, who was recently living in a small maisonette at Chelsea, was arrested on a charge of contempt of Court in connection with bankruptcy proceedings involving a small amount.

She was removed from Brixton prison to the Holloway Women's Prison.

HOAX ON BOBBED LADIES.

DEMANDS FOR TAX PAYMENT.

Leipzig (U.P.).—Many of the bobbed heads of Leipzig were thrown into a panic the other day when their owners received through the mail what appeared to be official notices calling attention to their failure to pay the required bobbed-head tax.

While none of the ladies had ever heard of a tax on bobbed hair, only a few of them doubted the authenticity of the notices.

The letters were written on the official stationery of the local tax office; the cold, abrupt, formal language employed in the notices was exactly what one would expect from a tax collector. The recipients were informed that they must appear at the tax office on a certain day to explain their failure to pay or to have their tresses measured to see whether they were taxable.

Promptly at the appointed hour scores of women appeared at the office. It was not until after they had waited around for half a day, however, that it dawned on them that the notices might have been the work of a practical joker, and even then a few remained sceptical until it was formally and officially explained that the city of Leipzig was not taxing bobbed heads.

HONG KONG MARKETS IN 1928.

CHINESE PAPER'S SORROWFUL REVIEW.

The *Industrial & Commercial Daily Press*, a prominent Chinese paper in the Colony, gives the following somewhat sombre review of Trade here last year. Their attitude is expressed, perhaps, by the first line of a once popular song from "The Geisha," a musical comedy of a past generation. We hope things are not, however, quite as bad as they look! Only the building and textile trades did well, and the paucity of refugees was felt in many directions.

TEXTILES.—The textiles market especially for stockings and underwear was unusually active here last year and many orders were received from other China ports. This was principally due to the anti-Japanese boycott, goods of Japanese origin not being permitted to enter the country. Good profits were made.

SUGAR.—Not a few firms dealing in sugar went bankrupt owing to the exceedingly limited consumption and the abundant harvest in Java, from which country large consignments of sugar are imported every year. The prices dropped to \$7 per picul at the end of last year, which was the lowest price experienced for a very long time. Practically no profits were made by the sugar merchants.

BEAN.—Bean market was also dull owing to the high prices and limited demand. Bean is imported principally from Newchwang, Dairen, and districts along the East, North and West Rivers.

OILS.—Merchants dealing in groundnut and bean oil sustained losses as prices were high and consumption below average. Wood-tar oil merchants, however, made a small profit.

CHINESE SHIPPING.—Chinese shipping business was dull. Nowadays, goods from Annam, Siam, Manila and other places are shipped directly to other ports instead of through agents in this Colony. Another cause, is that since there have been peace in the South there have been no refugees and the number of passengers has decreased. The increase of the number of vessels on the local trade has also effected business. There are at present eight vessels plying between Hong Kong and Canton, and the same number between Hong Kong and Kowloon, while over ten vessels are on the run between Hong Kong and Wuchow. As a result many of the ship owners concerned have hardly made any profits.

GINSENG AND DEER'S HORN.—Large amounts of ginseng and deer's horn were formerly demanded by overseas Chinese in the United States and elsewhere. But business last year was dull.

CHINESE MEDICINE.—Also inactive and twenty to thirty per cent. less medicine was imported.

VERMILION.—Vermilion manufactured in this Colony was largely exported to the North and to India. Due to high wages and slack business, merchants made no profits.

INSURANCE.—Chinese insurance companies did not do well owing to the competition of foreign companies and also to the fact that commerce generally was dull.

FOREIGN GOODS.—Business in foreign goods was not so active as in 1927, but may be considered fair.

RESTAURANTS.—As rents were up and customers few, little profit was made. Restaurants in Yau-mati, however, carried on steadily as rents were "actually" down a little, and the population has increased. Still, business was not very satisfactory.

TEA-HOUSES.—With the increase in the number of tea-houses, merchants have had to launch out to attract customers. They offered high wages for waitresses and sing-song girls and spent lavishly on decoration, etc. Under these conditions the net profits were insignificant.

HOTELS AND INNS.—This line of business was also dull due to the increase in their numbers and to the absence of refugees.

BUTCHERY.—Business was dull due to bad debts. Few profits.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—This line of business has been much better. The number of buildings increases almost daily.

PRINTING.—Big losses owing to the anti-Japanese boycott. The number of orders for printing houses increased considerably last year and, owing to competition, profits were very small.

STAIN AND SILK PIECE GOODS.—Though prices were not high, there was very little demand for stain and silk piece goods. The market was moderate and profit small.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TRADE DIFFICULTIES CONTINUE.

STRONG PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED ABOLITION OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

Shanghai, March 20.—The 31st annual general meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce was held in the offices of Messrs. Beck & Swann, Mr. E. T. Byrne, the Chairman, presiding.

In an interesting review of the year, the Chairman said:—

During the year, we have had much discussion regarding the danger to navigation, the Amherst Rock. I understand that, out of eleven steamers that have struck this rock, only one has been got off. Unfortunately, the nature of this rock being soft and friable, it is not possible to erect a light-house or beacon, and, owing to the rough sea and strong currents, gas-lighted buoys are also ruled out.

The Judiciary and Political Intrigues.

Although essentially a concern organized for the promotion and improvement of trade, we find it extremely difficult to avoid politics, as in China, at the present time, they are very much co-related.

In the case of the dismissal of Judge Leo Hsing Yuan, we thought it wise, in view of the possible trend by some Governments towards the removal of extra-territoriality, to circulate a letter to the various National Chambers of Commerce, and it may interest you if I read the letter, which goes on as follows:—

"The following points in this episode should be specially emphasized:—(1) That the charges alleged against Judge Leo Hsing Yuan, besides being trumped up in themselves, appear from Provisional Court records to be quite without foundation; (2) that special machinery was invented for this particular case, in order to present a fiction of legal procedure; and (3) that Judge Leo's principal accuser was included in the Disciplinary committee which was to try him."

"It is a question of the utter indifference for justice shown by Chinese politicians when they have a particular end in view. If a Chinese of the standing of the President of the Provisional Court can be thus treated, what must be the fate of foreigners?"

It requires no further comment on my part than to say that the present Provisional Court is not a fit one to take the place of the foreign judiciary system that is now in force, and the constant friction between Judges and the Senior Consul's Deputies merely goes to prove that the Provisional Court is not all it should be.

Outlook for Trade.

Turning my remarks to trade in general, there is no doubt that the

slightest sign of tranquility in the interior brings with it an improvement in demand for imports and, provided the merchants and farmers are left in peace, we may see a great improvement in 1929, in spite of the large importations having been landed before the new tariff was put on. With regard to exports, the position is not so satisfactory. Crops have not been good and, naturally, native consumption requires its fill before exports can begin; besides which, prices abroad are in many cases under cost of production or those current in the interior.

The two big factors that militate against trade in China are poor and expensive transportation and internal taxation. Like flow goes under another name, but is just as effective in strangling commerce as before and the *nom de plume* of "consumption tax" illustrates a futile desire to hoodwink us into believing that a drastic reformation has been made in the old method of taxation.

The new duties that came into force on February 1, do not seem to have done any harm to the import trade.

The Defence Forces.

I would like to repeat what I said last year that any further reduction of the Defence Force will be a serious blow to the confidence that is now returning to Shanghai, which is reflected in the improving trade of the port.

Rendition.

I have been asked to say something about the possible rendition of Shanghai in the future; and I need only point to Hankow as an example of what can happen under present conditions. I hope all those who are in the capacity to do so will warn their Governments that it will be a fatal action to all inhabitants of this city. When I say "all," I mean the Chinese as well. The country is not capable or sufficiently educated to take over the Settlements and, furthermore, I think the foreign inhabitants should insist on having something to say before they are consigned to an unknown and possibly precarious future.

I would like to express our appreciation of the co-operation given us by the National Chambers of Commerce and, further, to thank various members and others who have been co-opted on the many sub-committees that have and are still dealing with sundry technical questions.

Whilst congratulating Sir Sidney Barton on his promotion, I think we all agree that it means a great loss to Shanghai, especially when there are so many important matters to be dealt with, and with which he has intimate knowledge.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

GREYHOUNDS IN DEMAND.

EFFECT OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

Reviewing the Shanghai share market for the week ending March 16, Messrs. A. W. Reynolds & Co. write as follows:—

Rubber.

The price of the raw material remained very steady during the early part of the week but fell away later on and closed at 4 1/2. Although the price of the raw material has dropped reports from London and New York show optimistic signs for the future.

A very limited trading took place in Rubber shares as buyers and sellers cannot meet as regards prices. Persistent inquiry for the more popular stocks continues and buyers are ready to snap up any cheap parcels offering; there appears to be an undercurrent of optimism as regards the future and there are good enquiries for forward positions. An item of interest is the regained popularity of Chemers which are in good demand; this stock was practically dead in the market for many months due to the liquidation of a heavy bull account.

Industrials and Shipping.

Cottons.—The political situation once more had a very prominent effect on this market. Ewos were done as low as Tls. 12.90 cum dividend at the beginning of the week but a gradual improvement then took place on the brighter political news and a heavy advance in Yarn sent shares soaring up as high as Tls. 14.10 March business done on Thursday; profit taking caused a slight reaction to Tls. 13.05 and Tls. 13.10 (ex div. of 60 cents) but the market closed firmer with good buyers at Tls. 13.90 cash and Tls. 13.05 June. Shanghai Cottons: A large business was done in these with a rise of Tls. 3.00 during the

week. On Saturday morning hundreds of shares changed hands in an advance of Tls. 2.00 during the day, with the market closing firm at Tls. 72.00 cash and Tls. 73.50 June. Zoong Sings remain quiet with little change in prices and close at Tls. 8.20 cash buyers with small sellers at Tls. 8.75 June.

Shanghai Docks.—Dealing in this stock has been very active and prices improved considerably during the week—the highest point touched being Tls. 115 cash and Tls. 112 June. Profit taking by week holders caused a small set-back and the closing price is a shade down on the best, buyers offering Tls. 117 cash with no shares coming out. Shanghai Lands.—After small transactions were recorded at Tls. 169 but it appears to be impossible to pick up and reasonable quantities under Tls. 170. Trams have been in request with buyers at Tls. 12.70 and sellers at Tls. 12.85 at the close. Buses are in strong demand and have quickly recovered their dividend, with buyers at Tls. 12.60.

Greyhounds.

A large business has been done at improving rates with buyers for large quantities of G.R.A.'s Ordinary at \$20.75 at the close. A fair amount of option business has been done in these shares for June and September. Founders were done at \$78.00 but shares are difficult to obtain owing to large holdings in a few hands. S.I.C.'s remained firm with considerable inquiry for cash and forward. Buyers at the close offered \$14.30 cash and \$15.10 June, after higher business had been reported.

Champ de Course.—Dealings were confined to a few shares at around \$240 cum founders with buyers at this rate.

Debentures.

A large business has been done during the week and most denominations of B.M.O. debentures have changed hands, with a good enquiry for 6 per cent. which were done at Tls. 87 and Tls. 89 and at the latter price they can easily be placed.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at yesterday's local market for rice, sugar and other foodstuffs were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Green Double Swallows	87.27
Green Single Swallow	7.17
Green Lion	7.19
Blue Lion	7.13
Green Peacock, Glutinous	8.31
Green Seal, Glutinous Broken	8.64
Red Seal, No. 1 Glutinous	8.29
Broken	8.29
Green Grape	7.90
Blue Grape	7.90
Green Elephant	7.38
Black Dragon	7.50
Green Seal, No. 3	7.03
Blue Seal, No. 1 Broken	6.26

Sugar.

No. 14, Coarse Granulated	87.68
No. 28, Coarse Granulated	81.13

Miscellaneous.

Green Bean, Sunsheng	88.50
Scarlet Bean, Newchwang	8.50
Black Bean, Chingyan	8.70
Woodtar Oil	32.25
Anised	17.80
Green Flax	27.00
Sago Powder	6.50
White Grapes	30.00
Duck Feather	75.00
Green Tea, Mochim	32.00

CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

CANTON, March 25. The Canton cotton yarn market has been weak these last two days owing to the raise in value of the Hong Kong money which has made merchants reluctant to buy. In view of the shortage of stocks, the merchants have been holding their goods for a rise in price.

The latest quotations were as follows:—

No. 42 Five Sons	8660
Butterfly	840
Happiness	840
No. 32 Pagoda	620
Double Horses	518
Tin Koon	530
Pine Tree and Deer	540
Sheung Hee	530
No. 20 Golden City	530
Globe	545
Good Harvest	545
Fat Sing	538
Double Horses	538
Tin Koon	547
Sheung Cheung	535
Ng Fook	536
Yan Chung	538
Tram-car	530
Shepherd	530
Po Yee	538
Three Stars	530
No. 16 Globe	515
Foo Kwai	510
Yan Chung	510
No. 12 Golden City	505
Pencock	505
Foo Kwai	504
Po Yee	505
Tram-car	505
Pretty Damsel	505
Acroplane	505
Tak Lee	505
No. 10 Golden City	500
Sailing Vessel	500
Pencock	500
Lotus and Bee	500
Double Lions	500
Five Lions	500
Yan Chung	500
Tai Fat	500
Tak Lee	500
Excellent Crops	500
No. 6 Lion	215
Lion, the Second	210
Hut Hou	211

CANTON OIL MARKET.

The groundnut oil market has been inactive and prices have fallen. Camellia-nut oil is not in demand but its price remains steady as arrivals are short. Wood-tar oil are dull.

Latest quotations were:—	
Groundnut oil, Fongtze	\$24.70
Groundnut oil, Pokshan	24.10
Camellia-nut oil	21.10
Beam Oil	18.50
Wood-tar Oil	29.90

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, March 24.	
Water Works	83.90
Electric Power & Light Co.	4.65
Canton-Hankow Railway	4.65
The Sun Company	80.00
Sincere Company	104.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	4.40
Tramways Company	2.50
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.	59.00
Central Bank of China	47.00

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Ruoyi, March 24.	
Paris	124 7/32
Brussels	34.90
Amsterdam	12.12
Milan	62.70 1/2
Stockholm	18.17 1/2
Oslo	18.10 1/2
Prague	184 13/16
Madrid	32.90
Athens	37 1/2
Rio	5 13/16
Bombay	1 1/5 31/32
Hong Kong	1 1/12
Silver (spot)	28 1/2
Silver (forward)	28 3/16

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHANGHAI COTTON GOODS EXCHANGE.

ALLEGED MANIPULATION OF PRICES.

Shanghai, March 21.—The affairs of the Shanghai Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange were set out in a position addressed to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour by a number of local merchants, who demand an investigation.

According to this petition, during summer and autumn, last year, the price of yarn went up and the price of cotton showed a considerable drop. There was a great difference between the raw material (cotton) and the manufactured goods (yarn) and this difference lasted for four months. For this reason, many merchants engaged in the cotton business on the Exchange lost large sums of money and later several committed suicide because they failed to tide over the Chinese New Year.

All cotton merchants in Shanghai (the petition continues) wondered how the difference between the prices of the two commodities could have reached Tls. 30, and even more, and how this difference could have lasted for four months.

"After investigations, we found," the writers say, "that the difference was caused by a monopoly created by the unscrupulous and secret Fu Sing Co., which was organized by the managing director of the Cotton Goods Exchange. We have delayed this petition because of the fact that the then managing director of the Exchange, Moh Ao Chu (H. Y. Meh), is now Vice-Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

"You are requested to take this matter up strongly and order an investigation in order that the Fu Sing Co. may be forced from the Exchange after an examination of their books and the guilty parties punished."

Upon receipt of this, says the Chinese press, the Ministry sent agents to Shanghai to look into the matter.

SUGAR.

Messrs. Penbreath & Co. have forwarded us the following letter, dated February 22, which they have received from Messrs. Hornby, Hemelry & Co., Liverpool.

An easier tone developed during the week, both in London and in New York, in anticipation of March liquidation in New York. Rawas were also freely offered by Cuba, and it is reported that approximately 70,000 tons of Cubans have been sold to American refiners for February/March shipment at 1.15/16c. C. and F. New York, and that a cargo of Cubans for February/March shipment has been sold to France at 9s. 4/4d.

The Board of Trade returns for the United Kingdom for the month of January show the consumption as 152,353 tons, against 115,373 tons in December. Stocks are given as 238,400 tons, against 266,900 in December and 326,300 in January 1928.

T.L.P. and T.L.S. are quoted at 21s. 11/4d. net. Cretches for April-June shipment are quoted at 11s. 4/4d. f.o.b. Hamburg.

Production in Cuba continues at a high rate. The Cuban Sugar Club gives the production up to the 31st ult. as 1,197,143 tons, against 552,000 tons last year (when grinding commenced on the 15 January) and 856,408 tons in 1927.

We maintain the opinion expressed in our last review. Before definitely advising purchases, we would prefer to await the attitude adopted by producers during the next few weeks. For those contemplating purchases on the idea that prices are cheap, and that there may be crop accidents and consumption developments—perhaps in the East, we feel inclined to recommend scaledown purchases of December Raws, which closed last night at 9s. 4/4d.

Close London:—(White) May 11s. 8/4d., last week 11s. 8/4d.; August 12s. 0/4d., last week 12s. 0/4d. Close London:—(Raw Beet), May 8s. 8/4d., last week 8s. 11/4d.; August 9s. 2/4d., last week 9s. 3/4d.

EFFECTS OF NEW TARIFF. REVIVAL LIKELY TO FOLLOW INITIAL SET BACK OF IMPORTS.

The new tariff has been enforced for but little over a month, hence it is premature to gauge accurately its material effect on trade, especially on foreign imports, says the *Chinese Economic Bulletin*. However, the Customs returns show that during January and February this year a slight decline was noticeable in foreign imports compared with November and December, but a rise over the same period in 1928. This decline is not attributed directly to the enforcement of the new tariff, although it was due to abnormal shipments of goods imported last winter, merchants desiring to bring in large shipments before the new rates became effective. Businessmen are of the opinion that the import trade will continue to be slack for another month or two because sellers have enough goods on hand to meet the demand on the China market. When summer approaches the import trade in all probability will revive. Since the imposition of the new tariff but small quantities of goods have been imported and the full effect of the new tariff on trade is as yet difficult to see.

Foreign businessmen have made few if any protestations against the new tariff. On the whole they are satisfied with China's liberal levy of 1 1/2 per cent. Although the market for the present may be weak it is believed trade soon will return to normalcy. The uniform new tariff system favours no particular party. In fact, merchants appear prepared to pay any levies which the Government may impose as is customary in other countries.

The very few cases in which foreign merchants have refused to pay special surtaxes levied on their goods have been adjusted. They were largely due to misunderstandings and equitable settlements were immediately reached between consular officials representing their nations and the Chinese Tariff Commission. Cases like these are not frequent, a fact which testifies to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Abolition of Likin.

However, unfortunate cases in which militarists up country have sought to levy special duties which are not authorized by the Government have come to the notice of the authorities. With the abolition of Likin it is expected that goods going into the interior will be exempt from minor levies except those expressly prescribed by the State Council. Such tariff duties have existed in almost every country on different occasions. Efforts are being made by the Government to eliminate these unauthorized taxes.

The new tariff rates now in force are classified into seven grades. At the Special Tariff Conference held in Peking on October 28, 1925, Britain, the United States and Japan proposed a series of increased rates for adoption. China also proposed a set of different rates, which are much higher than those proposed by the Powers. At present the National Tariff Commission has struck somewhat of an average between the two classes of rates.

Seven Grades. The following are the seven grades of rates in percentage:—

Grade	Proposed by Powers	Proposed by China
A	2 1/2 per cent.	2 1/2 per cent.
B	1 1/2 " "	2 1/2 " "
C	1 1/2 " "	1 1/2 " "
D	1 1/2 " "	1 1/2 " "
E	1 1/2 " "	1 1/2 " "
F	1 1/2 " "	1 1/2 " "
G	1 1/2 " "	1 1/2 " "

Generally speaking, foreign imports are classified under the above seven grades according to their nature, use and demand. Detailed import tariff rates as promulgated by the National Government on December 7, 1925, are published in pamphlet form, and are available at the National Tariff Commission.

Our latest cable advices from New York state that pressure to sell sugar still outweighs all other factors. Refiners appear well supplied for the near future. Raws are freely offered at 1.15/16c. Heavy March liquidation is in evidence. Our correspondents believe the price discounts bearish factors.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Stock	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allegany Corp.	34	34
Allied Chem. & Dye (Com.)	257 1/2	259
American Can (Com.)	122 1/2	122 1/2
American Locomotive (Com.)	115 1/2	117 1/2
American Smelting	118 1/2	119 1/2
American Tel. & Tel. (Com.)	118 1/2	119 1/2
American Tobacco "B"	173 1/2	174 1/2
Armour & Co. "A"	122 1/2	124 1/2
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7 1/2 Pfd.	79 1/2	79 1/2
Ansonia Copper	100 1/2	101 1/2
Andes Copper	93 1/2	95 1/2
Atlantic Refining (Com.)	124 1/2	125 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	362 1/2	364 1/2
Bank of Montreal	110 1/2	108 1/2
Bethlehem Steel (Com.)	67 1/2	68 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	97 1/2	97 1/2
Campa Corp.	240 1/2	240 1/2
Canadian Pacific Railway	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chrysler	108 1/2	108 1/2
Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	69 1/2	70 1/2
Coty Incorporated	64 1/2	64 1/2
Davison Chemical	81 1/2	81 1/2
Dry Dock	101 1/2	101 1/2
Du Pont de N. E. L. (Com.)	124 1/2	124 1/2
Eastman Kodak	92 1/2	92 1/2
Fox Film "A"	240 1/2	240 1/2
General Electric Co.	108 1/2	108 1/2
General Motors	70 1/2	70 1/2
General Ry. Signal (Com.)	91 1/2	91 1/2
Goodrich Rubber	37 1/2	37 1/2
Grain Processing	72 1/2	72 1/2
Haystack	103 1/2	103 1/2
International Cement (Com.)	80 1/2	80 1/2
International Match Pfd.	80 1/2	80 1/2
International Nickel (Com.)	67 1/2	67 1/2
International Printers Ink	101 1/2	101 1/2
Inter. Products Corp. (Com.)	101 1/2	101 1/2
Kelvinator	101 1/2	101 1/2
Kennecott Copper	101 1/2	101 1/2
Lehigh Valley	101 1/2	101 1/2
Lockport & Myers, Class "B"	101 1/2	101 1/2
Madison Square Garden	101 1/2	101 1/2
Matheson Alkali	101 1/2	101 1/2
Missouri Pacific (Com.)	101 1/2	101 1/2
Nash Motors	101 1/2	101 1/2
National Dairy Products	101 1/2	101 1/2
National Distillers Pfd.	101 1/2	101 1/2
Norfolk & Western	101 1/2	101 1/2
North American Aviation	101 1/2	101 1/2
Pacific Gas and Electric Co.	101 1/2	101 1/2
Packard Motor Car (Com.)	101 1/2	101 1/2
Paramount Laundry	101 1/2	101 1/2
Pennsylvania Railroad	101 1/2	101 1/2
Phillips Petroleum	101 1/2	101 1/2
Radio Corporation	101 1/2	101 1/2
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	101 1/2	101 1/2
Shell Union Oil	101 1/2	101 1/2
Southern Railway	101 1/2	101 1/2
Standard Oil of Ind. (Com.)	101 1/2	101 1/2
Standard Oil of New Jersey	101 1/2	101 1/2
Standard Oil of New York	101 1/2	101 1/2
Texas Corporation (Com.)	101 1/2	101 1/2
Texas Gulf Sulphur	101 1/2	101 1/2
Union Carbide	101 1/2	101 1/2
Union Pacific R.R. (Com.)	101 1/2	101 1/2
U.S. Leather "A"	101 1/2	101 1/2
U.S. Realty & Imp. Co.	101 1/2	101 1/2
U.S. Steel	101 1/2	101 1/2
Vacuum Oil	101 1/2	101 1/2
Vanadium Corp.	101 1/2	101 1/2
Westinghouse Elec. (Com.)	101 1/2	101 1/2
Wills Overland Co.	101 1/2	101 1/2
Wright Aeronautical	101 1/2	101 1/2

HONG KONG TEXTILE TRADE.

MARKETS QUIET.

The fortnightly report of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce contains the following information concerning the import trade:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.

The following reports have been received:—

The market is quieter since the last report, but with further business in Grey and White Shirtings, Mattings, Italian, Twills, and Art. Silks. Small lots of Stripes and Cord Shirtings for May shipment have been done. Deliveries still remain good, and profits on low grade cloths have improved further. Cotton prices remain steady, but Manchester is firmer.

Another report states:—There has been enquiry for Grey and White Shirtings, but Manchester prices have hardened and many of the offers have proved impracticable. There is a ready demand for "spot" cargo, but stocks of Shirtings are small, due in part to the absence of Japanese goods. Clearances, though satisfactory, have dropped off during the last week, but a good uptake is expected during the immediate future.

Woolens.

A fair amount of new business in woolens has been noted during the past two weeks for July/August shipment. Orders have been placed for Cap Tweeds, Fancy Suitings, Striped Flannels and Continental goods. More interest has been shown in new samples, but generally speaking the buying has been cautious.

Cotton Yarn.

During the interval market rules very quiet and prices are on the easy side, in spite of the recent rise in the price of Shanghai Yarn. Nominal quotations are as follows: No. 10s. \$175-192; No. 12s. \$185-194; No. 16s. \$195-200; No. 20s. \$205-210. Arrivals, 100 bales. Shipments, nil. Sales, nil. Unsold stock, 800 bales. Bargains, 4,800 bales.

Raw Cotton.

Nothing doing.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.

5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Records supplied by The Canton Trading Association.)

(Continued on next column.)

Mrs. M. Arkley Tells How Cuticura Healed Daughter

"My daughter had eczema over nine months. It started with little pimples on her scalp. After a while the pimples broke and the eczema spread almost all over her head. I had to keep her head bandaged to prevent her from scratching it during the months of torment. It caused sleepless nights, and she lost time in school on account of it. I tried several remedies but she got no relief until I applied Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first few dressings relieved the irritation and in one month she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. M. Arkley, 38, Alder Street, Hartford, Northumbria, Eng.

Makes Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations and have a clear, sweet skin, soft, smooth hands and a healthy scalp with good hair.

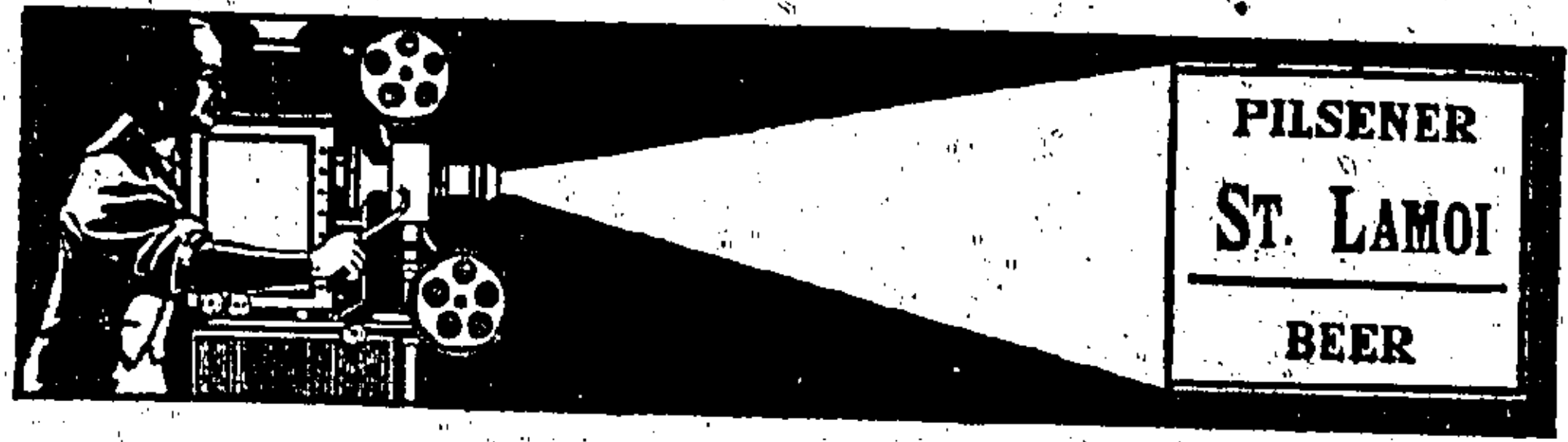
Sample each Soap, Ointment and Talcum free upon request from Dayton, Price & Company Ltd., P.O. Box 650, Sheffield, Eng. Sold Throughout the World.

7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme (Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.).

10.10 p.m.—News bulletin.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.



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Pres. Jefferson, Tues. Mar. 26th, 10 a.m.
Pres. Lincoln, Tues. Apr. 9th
Pres. Madison, Tues. Apr. 23rd
Pres. Jackson, Tues. May 7th

Pres. Grant, Tues. Apr. 2nd
Pres. Cleveland, Tues. Apr. 16th
Pres. Pierce, Tues. Apr. 30th
Pres. Taft, Tues. May 14th

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Pres. Monroe, Sun. Apr. 7, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson, Sun. Apr. 21, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren, Sun. May 5, 8 a.m.

Pres. Hayes, Sun. May 19, 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk, Sun. June 2, 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams, Sun. June 16, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Grant, Mar. 26th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln, Mar. 30th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland, Apr. 9th, 6 p.m.

Pres. Madison, Apr. 13th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce, Apr. 23rd, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson, Apr. 27th, 6 p.m.

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S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on/about 31st Mar.
S.S. "ROSANNA" ... Sails on/about 16th Apr.
S.S. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on/about 25th Apr.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.

S.S. "PIAVE" ... Sails on/about 30th Mar.
S.S. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on/about 3rd Apr.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails on/about 28th Apr.
S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on/about 30th Apr.

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PASSENGERS.

Departures.

The following passengers left by the S.S. "Shidokoku Maru" for Seattle yesterday—Miss D. P. Rackstraw, Mrs. M. J. Danenbr, Miss L. Gozano, Mrs. M. A. Figueiredo, Mr. E. A. Remedios, Mr. M. F. Baptista, Mr. C. Remedios, Mr. A. A. Remedios, Mr. N. Boltruo, Mr. O.

Figueiredo, Mr. R. Rosario, Mr. B. Alves, Mr. A. Ward, Mr. F. A. Xavier, Mr. B. Gosano, Mr. F. A. Brown, Mr. J. P. Xavier, Mr. P. M. Xavier, Mr. L. Rocha, Mr. L. A. Ribeiro, Mr. A. Gosano, Mr. R. Silva, Mr. A. Ribeiro, Mr. S. Souza, Mr. U. R. Pereira, Mr. E. Brown, Mr. R. Silva-netto, Mr. T. Okamoto, Mr. K. Okada, Mr. F. Nakahara, Mr. Yee Way, Master Kik Sang.

RACE PROBLEMS IN THE PACIFIC.

JAPANESE VIEWPOINT.

FRANK STATEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

An important pronouncement on population problems in Australia and Japan, and their relations to peace in the Pacific, was made by the Japanese Consul-General (Mr. I. M. Tokugawa) at a farewell luncheon given in his honour recently at Sydney.

Mr. Tokugawa expressed his appreciation of the friendly manner in which he had been received by the different Governments and the Press of Australia. It had been said that his one object was to maintain peace in the Pacific. Though he regarded that as a most important matter, on this occasion he wanted to speak especially in regard to population and migration. The last census showed the population of Japan proper as 80,000,000, which was an increase of 4,000,000 in five years. The population of Japan was increasing very rapidly, and the time was coming when the one important problem in Japan would be the finding of room for its ever-increasing population. The figures he had quoted did not include Korea, Formosa, or Sakhalin.

Japan Outlook.

South America, especially Brazil and Peru, and the Philippine Islands were taking an increasing percentage of the surplus population of Japan, and that was helping somewhat to ease the internal situation. The point he wanted to emphasize was that the question of the distribution of population was a domestic problem in Japan, just as the peopling of Australia was an Australian problem, but they must not forget that certain aspects of these problems were tending to become international. Each year a greater number of national questions impinged on the international, and the mutual dependence of nations necessarily gave an international aspect to many questions hitherto regarded as altogether national.

Labour legislation, for instance, was generally regarded as national, but it was becoming more and more international. The matter had been brought before an international conference with the object of securing improved conditions of labour in certain countries. There was an international office at Geneva dealing with labour problems, and it was undoubtedly doing good work. Similarly, there were international offices dealing with the suppression of the opium trade, and the illegitimate traffic in women. Hence the time was coming when the tendency was for all economic questions to become international.

A World Problem.

Population was a subject that was already engaging the attention of the League of Nations. There was no getting away from the fact that the question of world population was rapidly developing into one which it was found necessary to study seriously, with a view to solving the greater problem of the future welfare of the human race as a whole. He did not know if the time would ever come when other countries would raise the question whether the habitable parts of Australia had been filled in a manner that complied with the requirements of the general welfare of the population. If Australia was being questioned in an international court it would be found that the voice of Japan would be the least heard against Australia. "Meanwhile," Mr. Tokugawa concluded, "the question of population in your country is yours, just as the question of population in our country is ours."

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Hong Kong, 22nd Mar., 1929. [7571]

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Hong Kong, 22nd Mar., 1929. [7574]

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Hong Kong, 22nd Mar., 1929. [7577]

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

March 25, 1929.

H.K. Banks ... \$1.45 sel. & sa.
Do. London ... \$1.33 sel. & sa.
Chartered Banks ... \$1.21 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & B. ... \$1.24 sel. & sa.
Do. ... \$1.15 sel. & sa.

P. & O. Banks ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
East Asia Banks ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Canton Insurance ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Union Insurance ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
North China Ins. ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

Yangtze Insurance ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
China Underwriters ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
China Fire Insurance ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. Fire Ins. ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Douglas ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

H.K. Steamboats ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. Tugs ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Indo-China (Freight) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Do. (old) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Shell Transport ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

Union Waterworks ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Bangkok ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Kailash Mining Admin. ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Langkai (combined) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Do. (single) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

S'hai Explorations ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Shanghai Loans ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Lyons ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Lyons & Co. ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. & W. Docks ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

China Prospects ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Hongkong ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
New Engineering ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Shanghai Docks ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Two Cottons ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

Oriental Cottons ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
S'hai Cottons (old) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Do. (new) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. & S. Hotels ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

H.K. Lands ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Shanghai Lands ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Humphreys Estates ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. Realities ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. Tramways ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

Peak Trams (old) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Star Ferries (new) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
China Lights ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. Electric ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Macao Electric ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

Sandakan Lights ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Telephones ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
China Buses ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Singapore Tramways ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Do. (Freight) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

China Sugar ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Malabar Sugar ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Canton Ice ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Cements (combined) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

Do. (old) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Do. (new) ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. Ropes ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
United Asbestos ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Dairy Farms ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

Watson ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
De A. Wing ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Lane Crawford ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Mackintosh ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
Sincere ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

Wm. Powell ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. Amusements ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. Constructions ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. Indus. G. Bonds ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.
H.K. Govt. Loans ... \$1.23 sel. & sa.

buy, —buyers; sel. —sellers; sa. —sales; nom. —nominal.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

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Hong Kong, 22nd Mar., 1929. [7578]

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Hong Kong, 22nd Mar., 1929. [7579]

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Hong Kong, 22nd Mar., 1929. [7580]

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Hong Kong, 22nd Mar., 1929. [7581]

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Hong Kong, 22nd Mar., 1929. [7582]

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "A J A X."

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL PORTS VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holy's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holy's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 26th March.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd April, will be subject to Bent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 16th April, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

26th March, 1929. [7574]

PRINCE LINE.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

AMOI.

Haining, Douglas, Mar. 28.
Szechuen, B. & S., Mar. 28.
Chinhua, B. & S., Mar. 27.
Haining, Douglas, Mar. 29.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 31.
Anhui, B. & S., Mar. 31.
Chinhua, B. & S., Mar. 31.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 1.
Soochow, B. & S., Apr. 2.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 2.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 2.
Takiwa, B.I., Apr. 7.
Antung, B. & S., Apr. 7.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 12.
Takada, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Namsang, Jardine's, Apr. 17.

ANTWERP.

Australien, Manners, Mar. 31.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 2.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

St. Albans, E. & S., Mar. 29.
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.
Changite, Butterfield, Apr. 18.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 24.

BALTO PORTS.

Australien, Manners, Mar. 31.
Szechuen, B. & S., Apr. 10.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 20.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.

BALTIMORE.

Nairnbank, Bank, Apr. 1.
Luomedon, Bank, Apr. 10.

BANGKOK.

Kwangtung, B. & S., Mar. 30.
Kalgan, B. & S., Mar. 31.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Apr. 7.

BOSTON.

Nairnbank, Bank, Apr. 1.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Luomedon, Bank, Apr. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Apr. 14.

BOMBAY.

Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 28.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 31.
Mirapore, P. & O., Apr. 1.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Nalders, P. & O., Apr. 13.

BREMEN.

Saarlueken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.

BRINDISI.

Piave, Dodwell's, Mar. 30.
Viminale, Dodwell's, Apr. 3.

CALCUTTA.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 29.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 29.
Suisang, Jardine's, Apr. 1.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Apr. 11.
Santhia, B.I., Apr. 17.

CEBU.

Texas, States S.S., Apr. 3.
G'den Dragon, States S.S., Apr. 5.

CHEFOO.

Huichow, B. & S., Mar. 31.
Kweichow, B. & S., Apr. 13.

COLOMBO.

G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 28.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 28.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30.
Piave, Dodwell's, Mar. 30.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 31.
Mirapore, P. & O., Apr. 1.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 2.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 3.
Viminale, Dodwell's, Apr. 3.
Leverkusan, Jeben, Apr. 5.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Porthos, M.M., Apr. 9.
Saarlueken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Nalders, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Burgenland, Jeben, Apr. 18.
Mirapore, P. & O., Apr. 18.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 22.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.

COPENHAGEN.

Australien, Manners, Mar. 31.
City of Khartoum, Bank, Apr. 8.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 20.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.

DALNY.

Afrika, Manners, Mar. 31.
Liangchow, B. & S., Mar. 31.
Ruh, Jeben, Apr. 5.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 6.
Coblentz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Vogtland, Jeben, Apr. 19.

DUTCH PORTS.

Australien, Manners, Mar. 31.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 2.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 2.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 3.
Leverkusan, Jeben, Apr. 5.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Saarlueken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Nalders, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Burgenland, Jeben, Apr. 18.
Mirapore, P. & O., Apr. 18.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 20.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.

FOOCHOW.

Haining, Douglas, Mar. 28.
Haining, Douglas, Mar. 28.
Haining, Douglas, Apr. 2.

GENOA.

Leverkusan, Jeben, Apr. 5.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Saarlueken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Burgenland, Jeben, Apr. 18.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 10.
Eurypylus, B.F., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, May 5.
Eurypylus, B. & S., Apr. 20.

GLASGOW.

City of Khios, Bank, Mar. 28.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Eurypylus, B.F., Apr. 20.
Eurypylus, B. & S., Apr. 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Australien, Manners, Mar. 31.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 20.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Formosa, Gilman's, May 2.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kwangtung, B. & S., Mar. 30.

HAMBURG.

Padua, P. & O., Mar. 29.
Australien, Manners, Mar. 31.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 2.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 3.
Leverkusan, Jeben, Apr. 5.
Saarlueken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
City of Khartoum, Bank, Apr. 10.
Burgenland, Jeben, Apr. 18.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 20.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Formosa, Gilman's, May 2.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.

HAYRE.

Australien, Manners, Mar. 31.
Eurypylus, B. & S., Apr. 20.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 20.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 28.
Teny Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.

HULL.

Padua, P. & O., Mar. 29.
Kalyan, P. & O., May 11.

ILOILO.

Texas, States S.S., Apr. 3.
G'den Dragon, States S.S., Apr. 5.
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.

JAPAN PORTS.

Onfa, B.F., Mar. 28.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 28.
Koyei Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 27.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Mar. 28.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 28.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Mar. 29.
Mantua, P. & O., Mar. 29.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 29.
Formosa, Gilman's, Mar. 30.
Protesilaus, B.F., Mar. 30.
Labore, P. & O., Mar. 31.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 31.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 31.
Esquilino, Dodwell's, Mar. 31.
Carnavonshire, Jardine's, Apr. 1.
Kidderspoore, P. & O., Apr. 1.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Apr. 2.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.
Takiwa, B.I., Apr. 7.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Athos II, M.M., Apr. 9.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 10.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 10.
Coblentz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 12.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Takada, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 15.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 15.
Aratara, E. & S., Apr. 16.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 16.
Rosandra, Dodwell's, Apr. 16.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 17.
Namsang, Jardine's, Apr. 17.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Vogtland, Jeben, Apr. 19.
Delhi, Gilman's, Apr. 22.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 22.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Apr. 23.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Talamba, B.I., Apr. 24.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 25.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.

JAYA PORTS.

Tijmanock, J.C.J.L., Mar. 27.
Tijalak, J.C.J.L., Apr. 10.
Tijaroem, J.C.J.L., Apr. 24.

LIVERPOOL.

Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 10.
Eurypylus, B. & S., Apr. 20.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.

LONDON.

City of Khios, Bank, Mar. 28.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 2.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 2.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 3.
Leverkusan, Jeben, Apr. 5.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Saarlueken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Nalders, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Burgenland, Jeben, Apr. 18.
Mirapore, P. & O., Apr. 18.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 20.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.

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Padua, P. & O., Apr. 2.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 3.
Leverkusan, Jeben, Apr. 5.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Saarlueken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.
Nalders, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Burgenland, Jeben, Apr. 18.
Mirapore, P. & O., Apr. 18.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 20.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Apr. 21.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.

MANILA.

Pres. Grant, Dollar, Mar. 28.
City of Khios, Bank, Mar. 28.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Mar. 29.
St. Albans, E. & S., Mar. 29.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Mar. 30.
Nairnbank, Bank, Apr. 2.
Texas, States S.S., Apr. 2.
G'den Dragon, States S.S., Apr. 5.
Leverkusan, Jeben, Apr. 5.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 9.
Luomedon, Bank, Apr. 10.
Saarlueken, Melchers, Apr. 10.
Burgenland, Jeben, Apr. 18.
Changite, B. & S., Apr. 16.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 24.
Coblentz, Melchers, May 4.

MARSEILLES.

G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 28.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30th.
Australien, Manners, Mar. 31.
Mirapore, P. & O., Apr. 1.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 2.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 2.
Leverkusan, Jeben, Apr. 3.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Porthos, M.M., Apr. 9.
Nalders, P. & O., Apr. 13.
Burgenland, Jeben, Apr. 18.
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.
Karmala, P. & O., Apr. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Chile, Manners, Apr. 20.
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 23.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Apr. 23.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

MARSEILLES.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 20.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 28.
Ningpo, B. & S., Mar. 28.
Mantua, P. & O., Mar. 29.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Mar. 29.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 29.
Sunghuan Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 30.
Lahore, P. & O., Mar. 31.
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 31.
Africa, Manners, Mar. 31.
Esquilino, Dodwell's, Mar. 31.
Liangchow, B. & S., Mar. 31.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Mar. 31.
Kwaiyang, Jardine's, Mar. 31.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 1.
Soochow, B. & S., Apr. 2.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Apr. 2.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 2.
Teny Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Apr. 3.
Lushan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 4.
Ruh, Jeben, Apr. 5.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Apr. 7.
Nagano Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 7.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.
Athos II, M.M., Apr. 9.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.
Nanking, Gilman's, Apr. 10.
Toba Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 12.
Coblentz, Melchers, Apr. 12.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., Apr. 12.
Kalyan, P. & O., Apr. 12.
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 13.
Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 15.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 15.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 16.
Rosandra, Dodwell's, Apr. 16.
Vogtland, Jeben, Apr. 19.
Delhi, Gilman's, Apr. 22.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 22.
Pres. Madison, Dollar, Apr. 23.
Talamba, P. & O., Apr. 24.
Franken, Melchers, Apr. 25.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Apr. 25.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., May 6.

SHANGHAI.

G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 28.
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30th.
Australien, Manners, Mar. 31.
Mirapore, P. & O., Apr. 1.
Calchas, B.F., Apr. 2.
Padua, P. & O., Apr. 2.
Leverkusan, Jeben, Apr. 3.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.
Porthos

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHECHUEN"	On 26th Mar.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 29th Mar.	9 a.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 30th Mar.	10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 31st Mar.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 31st Mar.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 31st Mar.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 31st Mar.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 31st Mar.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LIANGCHOW"	On 31st Mar.	3 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 2nd Apr.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 4th Apr.	9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 7th Apr.	Noon
SWATOW, AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 8th Apr.	5 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 13th Apr.	8 a.m.

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STEAMERS	Days Home Koro	Days to Ball
CHANGTIE	9th April	18th April
TAIPING	14th May	14th May
CHANGTIE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	18th July	18th July

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

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S.S. "LAOMEDON"	via Suez Canal	10th April
S.S. "REXENOR"	via Suez Canal	8th May
S.S. "CITY OF LILLE"	via Suez Canal	18th May

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M.V. "MALIAN PRINCE"	14th April
M.V. "ROYAL PRINCE"	10th May

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G. METZINGER	CHENONCEAUX
26th Mar.	28th Mar.
PORTHOE	ATHOS II
29th Apr.	9th Apr.
CHENONCEAUX	D'ARTAGNAN
23rd Apr.	23rd Apr.
ATHOS II	SPHINX
7th May	7th May
D'ARTAGNAN	ANGKOR
21st May	21st May
SPHINX	ANDRE LEBON
4th June	4th June
ANGKOR	G. METZINGER
18th June	18th June
ANDRE LEBON	ANGERS
2nd July	2nd July

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QUEEN'S BUILDING.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	MARCH 24, 1929.										MARCH 25, 1929.									
	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Station	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Clouds	Visibility	Remarks	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Station	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Clouds	Visibility	Remarks
Wladivostok	12	29.80	75.8	43	NW	2	0	6	30.28	78.0	31	NW	8	b						
Nemuro	11	29.70	75.5	...	S	2	0	5	29.57	78.1	...	W	6	...						
Hokodate	...	29.63	75.2	...	SW	5	...	...	29.88	78.0	...	...	...	...						
Tokio	...	29.88	75.8	...	SSE	1	...	...	29.86	78.5	...	NW	1	...						
Kochi	...	29.88	76.1	...	SSE	1	...	...	29.88	76.1	...	...	...	...						
Nagasaki	...	29.88	76.1	...	SW	5	...	...	29.94	76.5	...	SSW	4	...						
Kagoshima	...	30.02	76.2	...	SW	2	...	...	30.10	76.5	...	...	...	...						
Osaka	...	30.06	76.3	...	S	1	...	...	29.98	76.1	...	S	1	...						
Naha	...	30.04	76.3	...	SSE	3	...	...	29.96	76.1	...	SE	2	...						
Ishigakijima	...	29.96	76.1	...	S	3	...	...	29.90	75.5	...	S	2	...						
Bonin Island	...	30.16	76.0	...	S	1	...	...	30.16	76.0	...	...	...	...						
Chico	15	30.04	76.0	47	NE	4	b	6	30.16	76.0	38	NE	4	b						
Shanghai	14	29.79	75.6	64	SSE	1	0	...	29.87	75.7	50	SSE	1	0						
Gutzlaff	...	29.81	75.7	63	SW	2	0	...	29.91	75.7	48	N	1	0						
Sharp Peak	...	30.24	76.1	75	SSW	4	0	7	29.80	75.6	68	NW	1	0						
Amoy	...	29.78	75.6	73	SE	4	b	6	29.83	75.7	64	S	4	of						
Swatow	...	29.81	75.7	76	SSE	1	0	...	29.85	75.8	68	...	...	...						
Taihou	11	29.83	75.9	82	ENE	2	0	5	29.85	75.9	68	...	...	...						
Taihu	...	29.93	76.0	84	...	0	b	...	29.88	75.9	68	...	...	...						
Taiwan	...	29.91	75.6	86	...	4	b	...	29.85	75.8	68	...	...	...						
Koshun	...	29.92	75.9	81	...	2	0	...	29.84	75.8	75	...	...	...						
Pescadore	...	29.89	75.9	83	...	4	b	...	29.84	75.8	73	...	...	...						
Hong Kong	14	29.81	75.7	77	SE	3	0	...	29.82	75.7	69	E	2	om						
Gap Rock	...	29.81	75.7	77	E	3	0	...	29.80	75.6	...	ESE	3	0						
Macao	...	29.76	75.6	73	SE	2	0	...	29.78	75.6	68	ESE	2	0						
Hoihow	...	29.63	75.2	90	SSE	2	0	...	29.89	75.7	73	...	...	...						
Pratas Island	...	29.82	75.4	81	...	0	c	...	29.71	75.4	72	100	SE	6	of					
Phu Lien	15	29.71	75.4	81	...	6	of	7	29.78	75.1	73	...	...	...						
Tourane	...	29.73	75.3	81	...	4	bf	...	29.82	75.7	75	...	...	...						
Cape St. James	...	29.82	75.6	82	...	4	0	6	29.82	75.7	77	91	E	4	0					
Basco	14	29.82	75.6	82	...	4	0	...	29.80	75.6	73	91	SE	4	b					
Aparri	...	29.79	75.6	82	...	2	0	...	29.78	75.6	77	76	SSE	2	b					
Tuguegarao	...	29.81	75.7	82	...	4	0	...	29.80	75.6	75	92	SE	1	0					
Vigan	...	29.76	75.6	86	61	NW	4	0	...	29.82	75.7	77	89	NE	2	b				
Manila	...	29.76	75.6	86	68	SW	1	0	...	29.82	75.7	77	89	NE	2	b				
Legaspi	...	29.76	75.6	86	78	NE	2	0	...	29.82	75.7	77	89	NE	2	b				
Calbayog	...	29.75	75.5	86	75	SW	4	0	...	29.82	75.7	77	86	E	2	b				
Tacloban	...	29.72	75.4	90	69	NE	4	0	...	29.79	75.6	75	94	NE	3	0				
Iloilo	...	29.74	75.5	86	71	E	4	b	...	29.80	75.6	77	89	NW	2	0				
Cebu	...	29.74	75.5	86	71	E	4	b	...	29.80	75.6	77	89	NW	2	0				
Surigao	...	29.74	75.5	86	71	E	4	b	...	29.80	75.6	77	89	NW	2	0				
Saipan	...	29.74	75.5	86	71	E	4	b	...	29.80	75.6	77	89	NW	2	0				
Guam	12.32	29.80	75.6	...	NE	4	0	4.32	29.85	75.8	...	...	...	...						
Yap	11.00	29.79	75.6	...	ENE	6	r	...	29.72	75.4	80	...	...	...						
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.79	75.6	79	...	...	...						
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	75.7	82	...	...	...						
Labuan	14	29.77	75.6	84	79	NW	2	0	29.82	75.7	77	91	NW	2	b					

March 25d. 10A. 55m.—The anticyclone remains central near the Bonins. Another is central to the north of Korea.

Depressions are shown to the N.E. of Japan and over S.W. China.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 1.32 inches, against an average of 5.42 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 26th.

DISTRICT.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

E. or variable winds, moderate; generally overcast, fog.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Mar. 25.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.82	29.76
Temperature	72	71	73
Humidity	79	88	88
Wind	E	E	E
Direction	E	E	E
Force	1	3	3
Weather	C	OM	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 34.79

Lowest open-air Temperature, 25.69

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From March 26 to April 1, 1929.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week	Date	Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Tues.	26	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	27	10 52	8 3	4 9	1 7	
Thurs.	28	11 33	5 8	4 51	1 7	
Fri.	29	12 12	5 5	5 21	1 9	
Sat.	30	1 0	5 5	5 39	3 2	
Sun.	31	1 40	6 1	7 14	3 3	
Mon.	1	2 3	6 1	8 33	3 4	
		0 53	6 0	10 12	2 4	

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Arrive MANILA ... 8 A.M., MARCH 31st.
Leave MANILA ... 4 P.M., APRIL 5th.
Arrive HONG KONG ... 7 A.M., APRIL 7th.

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TENYO MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Apr.

KOREA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Apr.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 8th Apr.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 6th May

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 6th Apr.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 30th Apr.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Apr.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd May

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOTTORI MARU ... Thursday, 23rd Mar.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Sunday, 31st Mar.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Apr.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 5th Apr.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

MAYEASHI MARU ... Thursday, 28th Mar.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

LIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Apr.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MALACCA MARU (omit S'hai) ... Friday, 29th Mar.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Apr.

KATORI MARU ... Monday, 15th Apr.

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THROUGH CARGO.
38,000 TONS.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the general returns shown at the Harbour Office of cargoes carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
Beurloch	London 2,100	4,000
Szechuen	Canton	1,900
Kwangtung	Bangkok 2,290	—
Seistan	Singapore 1,000	—
Kwai Sang	Tsingtao 600	1,000
Haining	Foochow 350	—
		6,310 — 6,200

American	Pres. Jefferson	Golden Tide	U.S.A.
	Manila 390	—	1,900
	—	—	3,600
	—	—	300 — 5,100

French	Campinas	Limchow	Haiphong
	Saigon 3,100	—	1,900
	—	—	5,000 — 800
	—	—	5,000 — 800

German	Schlesien	Vladivostok	Trave
	—	—	6,600
	—	—	8,100
	—	—	1,000 — 14,700

Dutch	Tjmancock	Dairch
	100	5,400
	—	100 — 5,400

Norwegian	Helios	Harvort
	Bangkok 1,300	—
	—	1,800
	—	3,100 —

Japanese	Koyei Maru	Bombay
	180	5,500
	—	180 — 5,500

Chinese	Yuan Jeng	Saigon
	1,900	—
	—	200
	—	80
	—	40
	—	2,100 —
	—	19,210 — 38,000

Arrivals and Departures.

The following were the arrivals and departures during the period under review:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	6	3
American	2	1
French	2	1
German	2	0
Dutch	1	1
Norwegian	2	1
Japanese	2	2
Chinese	7	3
Total	24	12

A Fisherman's Dynamite.

The master of a fishing boat who appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning for having in his possession a quantity of dynamite and four detonators was fined \$10. He said he had had the dynamite for two years.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

RIVER STEAMERS IN DIFFICULTIES.

The water in the West river continues to be very low and the passage to Wuchow and other West river ports is extremely difficult. On her voyage from Wuchow the s.s. Sanning approached the s.s. Sun Sai Kai which was ashore near Kwong Hau. At the same time the s.s. Fook On was approaching in the opposite direction and while attempting to pass the vessels the Sanning struck a sand bank. All the cargo was discharged and after being aground for sometime the Sanning managed to get off. It then being very dark, the Master decided to anchor for the night. The Fook On proceeded on her way without mishap.

B. & S. Steamer Aground. The Master of the s.s. Kwangtung (British), Captain D. Williams reports having gone aground for twelve hours of Hoihow during a fog. The vessel arrived here from Bangkok and Kosickang.

Notice to Mariners. A notification to Mariners received from the Royal Naval Armament Depot states that some unserviceable cordite will be burnt at Stonecutters Rifle Range on Wednesday, March 28.

Death at Sea. The s.s. Seistan (British) arriving from Singapore and Hoihow with 267 Asiatic deck passengers reports the death of a male deck passenger from tuberculosis during the voyage. The deceased was buried at sea.

Expensive Billets. The mistress of a cargo boat was fined \$10 at the Marine Court yesterday by Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., for unlawfully mooring her boat at a distance of less than 100 yards from the low water mark near the Cheung Chau Ferry Wharf on 24 inst.

A similar charge was brought against the steersman of another cargo boat, for mooring within a hundred yards of the low water mark at Sai Yung Pun. Accused pleaded guilty and was fined \$10.

Asiatic Deck Passengers. The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Szechuen (Br.) Canton	113	
Kwangtung (Br.) Bangkok		221
Kosickang		267
Seistan (Br.) Singapore, Hoihow		420
Haining (British) Foochow, Swatow		596
President Jefferson (U.S.A.) Manila		1,224
Limchow (French) Haiphong, Hoihow		227
Tjmancock (Dutch) Dairen, Amoy		24
Helios (Nor.) B'kok, Swatow		19
Harvort (Nor.) Bangkok, Kosickang		76
Lungshan Maru (Jap.) S'hai, Swatow		12
Yuan Jeng (Chi.) Saigon		125
Leecheung (Chi.) Shanhai		47
Tak Hing (Chi.) Autow		3,384
Total		

(Continued on Previous Column.)

ARRIVALS.

March 24

Campinas: French str., 1,072 tons. Capt. G. Guerinon, from Saigon, buoy No. B21.—M.M.

Halldor, Norwegian str., 840 tons. Capt. J. Hansen, from Saigon, buoy No. B47.—Thoresen & Co.

Havdrot, Norwegian str., 713 tons. Capt. G. E. Henriksen, from Bangkok, buoy No. C10.—K. Larsen & Co.

Kwangtung, British str., 1,572 tons. Capt. D. Williams, from Bangkok, buoy No. B10.—B. & S.

Limchow, French str., 1,416 tons. Capt. P. B. Morganti, from Hoihow, buoy No. B38.—Sing Kee & Co.

Sunkong, Chinese str., 392 tons. Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, lying at buoy No. C14.—Man Yick.

Times Maru, Japanese str., 1,305 tons. Capt. T. Nakamura, from Keelung.—Yamuti.—M.B.K.

Tjmancock, Dutch str., 3,510 tons. Capt. J. Schol, from Amoy, buoy No. A2.—J.C.J.L.

March 25

Benrooch, British str., 5,917 tons. Capt. Alex. Webster, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Ermland, German str., 3,897 tons. Capt. Engell, from Shanghai, buoy No. A1.—Jensen & Co.

Golden Tide, American str., 3,729 tons. Capt. W. R. Brust, from Manila, buoy No. A24.—States S.S. Co.

Helios, Norwegian str., 1,113 tons. Capt. Olof S. Olsen, from Swatow, buoy No. C18.—Thoresen & Co.

Kalgan, British str., 1,556 tons. Capt. M. Culloch, from Swatow, buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Koyei Maru, Japanese str., 3,363 tons. Capt. F. Amino, from Singapore, buoy No. A6.—N.Y.K.

President Jefferson, American str., 14,176 tons. Capt. A. O. Lustie, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—A.M.L.

Schlesien, German str., 4,377 tons. Capt. C. Grube, from Shanghai, buoy No. A3.—Melchers & Co.

Seistan, British str., 1,571 tons. Capt. Alex. C. Inglis, from Singapore, buoy No. B34.—Fob Nam Co.

Song Bo, French str., 730 tons. Capt. Dommech, from Haiphong, buoy No. C46.—M.M.

Szechuen, British str., 1,594 tons. Capt. J. R. Shearer, from Canton, buoy No. B9.—B. & S.

Yuan Jeng, Chinese str., 906 tons. Capt. J. Miller, from Saigon, buoy No. C16.—Yuen Seng Fat.

CLEARANCES.

March 25

Bintang, for Hoihow.

Dampito, for Singapore.

Ermland, for Manila.

Golden Tide, for San Francisco.

Helikon, for Ocean Island.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Kaitu Maru, for Keelung.

Koyei Maru, for Kobe.

Kwai Sang, for Canton.

Pres. Jefferson, for Shanghai.

Shidzuoka Maru, for Shanghai.

Sunghsai Maru, for Canton.

Times Maru, for Canton.

Wing Hong, for Whampoa.

P. & O., British India
Apar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

TRAITS, JAVA, BUKMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA.
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,950	30th Mar., Noon	Marseilles & London.
"PADUA"	5,507	2nd Apr.	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"NADDERA"	10,088	18th Apr.	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	16th Apr.	Strait, Colombo and Bombay.
"KARMA"	9,128	30th Apr.	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"ALBANY"	5,573	27th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANITA"	10,949	24th Apr.	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"NAGPORA"	5,333	4th May	Strait & Bombay.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	8th May	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"KALYAN"	9,144	11th May	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"MOBEA"	10,953	30th May	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"LABORE"	5,252	1st June	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"DELTA"	8,097	8th June	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"JEYPORE"	5,315	15th June	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,958	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.
"PERIM"	7,648	29th June	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th July	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"BANGURA"	16,801	30th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	3rd Aug.	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"MALWA"	10,950	17th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARMA"	9,128	31st Aug.	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"MOBEA"	10,953	14th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,965	12th Oct.	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"KALYAN"	9,144	26th Oct.	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.
"MACDONIA"	11,120	9th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	23rd Nov.	Mars., L'don., A'werp, B'cm. & B'burg.

* Cargo only.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SANTIA"	7,754	17th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,006	21st Apr.	do.
"TAKIWA"	7,936	3rd May	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	5th May	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	17th May	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	25th May	do.

R.I.—Apar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	28th Mar., 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thureway
"ARAFURA"	9,000	10th May	Manila, Townsville, Brisbane
"TANDA"	6,956	31st May	Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	5th July	do.
"ARAFURA"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, L'ho, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALLIPORE"	6,373	27th Mar., 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,946	29th Mar., Noon	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	31st Mar.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"LABORE"	5,252	1st Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	1st Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko. & Osaka.
"TAKIWA"	7,936	7th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	12th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TAKADA"	6,949	13th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"JEYPORE"	5,315	15th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	9,000	16th Apr.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	24th Apr.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MOBEA"	10,953	30th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	30th Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko. & Osaka.
"PERIM"	7,648	31st May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	14th May	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,958	22nd May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	4th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	7th June	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

